

747 Valued at \$24 Million; Insurers to Review Risks

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Lloyd's Insurance said today aircraft insurers were increasingly worried by the escalating hijacking risks and would get together to review the situation.

Total claims for the Pan American Airways jumbo jet blown up in Cairo were estimated at \$24 million, a spokesman for the world's biggest consortium said.

"But since the plane was insured and underwritten internationally by U.S. insurance brokers, only a part of this claim reflects on British underwriters," the Lloyd's spokesman said.

He thought U.S. underwriters bore the brunt of the Pan Am claim, but since this was Labor Day in the United States it was difficult to assess who was to pay what.

'Very Concerned'

"Underwriters are very concerned with the present situation and it is likely they will meet soon to consider what is to be done," he said.

British underwriters offered special insurance against hijacking 12 months ago, but these special premiums are not disclosed.

"This is a very special insurance operation and it varies from area to area and airline to airline," he said.

Lloyd's said hijacking insurance is negotiated from case to case and could be included in war risk or treated separately.

He said the Pan Am jet was "fully insured. It was certainly insured against war risks and probably also against hijacking."

Girl Seized on El Al Plane Is a Veteran Air Hijacker

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Lella Khaled, the attractive 23-year-old girl hijacker now under arrest in London, was asked by a newsmen in Beirut recently if she was engaged.

"I'm engaged to the revolution," she replied.

Certainly where there has been action by the Palestinians, Miss Khaled has usually been there.

Fluent in English as well as Arabic, she abandoned the college-girl routine of dates, dancing and studies at the American University of Beirut early in 1969. Then she surprised her friends by emerging spectacularly on the international scene as leader of the Palestinian team that hijacked a Trans World Airlines plane to Damascus, Syria, from Rome in August, 1969.

Held by Syrian authorities, she was eventually released, returned to Beirut to be feted by her fellow members in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and by admiring college friends, then vanished again.

She could be seen, however, in Amman or at guerrilla training camps on the outskirts of Beirut where, dressed in olive green fatigues and armed with a sub-machine gun, she drilled squads of Arab women and girls.

It was nearly a year before she reappeared in public—in Amman during the bitter fighting of June, 1970, when an estimated 1,000 persons were killed or wounded in clashes between guerrillas and the Jordan Army.

Foreigners Seized

The Popular Front at that time seized 62 foreigners and held them as hostages in two Amman hotels.

She was active in organizing security at the hotels, foot supplies for the guerrillas and liaison with outside headquarters.

When the crisis ended, she returned passports to the Western hostages and disappeared into the front's organization again.

Shot Steward Responding Well

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Hospital spokesmen said the Israeli steward who was shot three times during the attempted hijack of the El Al airliner was "responding to treatment" and "resting comfortably" today.

Shlomo Vidar, 39, suffered gunshot wounds in the stomach and head during the gunfight.

Mr. Vidar had been listed in critical condition following four hours of surgery at Hillingdon Hospital. Later he was described as "out of danger" and then the hospital issued its latest bulletin this morning.

Lebanon to Call For Crackdown

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (AP)—Transport Minister Pierre Gemayel said today that Lebanon will shortly propose a universal endorsement of tougher penalties for plane hijackers.

Mr. Gemayel expressed Lebanon's regret over yesterday's wave of hijackings and said it "did more harm than good to the cause of Palestine and the guerrillas."

Arabs Want 7 Prisoners Released

Airline Passengers Held as Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

first inquiring that there had been a hijacking came when a voice said over the plane's loudspeaker: "Good evening, you now have a new captain."

She said that the head hijacker was the woman in the red hat.

The passengers were taken from Ga Khanna, a flat patch of desert used as a makeshift airfield, in six Jordanian military buses to the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman, the capital.

The passengers said that a doctor on board and two provided by the Palestinian guerrillas attended them before their release.

The Swissair jet landed about 40 minutes after the TWA plane.

'Road of Blackmail'

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif., Sept. 7 (AP)—Gov. Reagan said his first reaction to the reported demand for the release of Sirhan was, "You can't go down the road of paying blackmail."

He said his staff will be in touch with the State Department, though he did not yet have enough information to say whether he would consider commuting the sentence or pardoning Sirhan. Legally Gov. Reagan is the only one authorized to free Sirhan.

Asked for his reaction to the hijack news, which came just before the start of his official campaign for re-election, Gov. Reagan said:

"Instinctively the first reaction of anyone is that you can't go down the road of paying blackmail."

He said he was "not going into speculation as to what kind of trade might be arranged."

"It's like any other blackmail with that kind of person," he said. "The first payment only leads you to many others."

List of Prisoners

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Following is a list of the Arab guerrillas whose release has been demanded by the PFLP.

● Miss Khaled, 23, an Israeli-born Arab now in custody in London after she was overpowered yesterday with a grenade in each hand aboard an El Al airliner. She helped hijack a TWA jet in August, 1969, from Rome to Damascus.

● Mohammed Hadidi, 28, of Jordan, now in custody in Munich. He was arrested Feb. 10 after a grenade attack on an El Al airliner at Munich airport. The grenades killed one person and wounded 11.

● Abder Rahman Saleh, 21, of Jordan, arrested with Hadidi in connection with the attack in Munich.

● Mohammed el-Hadi, 24, an Egyptian in custody in Munich in the same attack.

● Mohamed Abu el-Heiga, 24, serving a 12-year sentence in Zurich, on charges arising out of a submachine gun attack on an El Al plane there Feb. 18, 1969.

● Ibrahim Tawfik Yousef, 34, arrested with el-Heiga after the attack in Zurich. He, too, was sentenced to 12 years in prison. An Israeli security man who shot back at them, killing one of their companions, was acquitted on murder charges.

● Amena Dabbur, 24, a girl who accompanied Yousef and el-Heiga at Zurich. Also sentenced to 12 years in prison by a Zurich court.

Scotland Yard Guards Hussein's Wife

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Armed Scotland Yard detectives today were keeping a round-the-clock guard on Princess Muna, British-born wife of King Hussein of Jordan, and her children in London.

A British newspaper said the 25-year-old princess had planned to fly back to Amman yesterday but delayed the trip after receiving a last-minute message from her husband to delay her return.

Egyptian Cabinet Weighs Foe's Stand

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Egyptian cabinet met tonight, with President Gamal Abdel Nasser presiding, and discussed the Israeli diplomatic campaign against Egypt and American support for this campaign, official sources said.

The cabinet decided that the aim of the Israeli campaign was either to give Israel more weapons or to provide it with a pretext for any action it might take, the sources said. The cabinet also discussed the general Arab situation.

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Associated Press

LENIN-BACKED—A spokesman for the Marxist-leaning Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine gives that group's demands for release of hijack hostages.

Fearing Blackmail May Succeed

Israelis Call for a Firm Stand

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Sept. 7 (NYT)—Israelis from Premier Golda Meir to young people on the streets with their transistor radios, listened with dismay tonight as the Palestinian terrorist organization seemed to be succeeding in what is seen as international blackmail.

The Foreign Ministry urgently sent its ambassadors in Washington and major European capitals to urge government firmness against guerrilla demands. Officials deplored the Swiss and West German governments' reported willingness to free Palestinians

held prisoner in exchange for the passengers of two hijacked planes.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said all concerned should hold the government of Jordan responsible for the security and return of the Swissair and Trans World Airlines aircraft and their passengers, grounded at a remote Jordanian airfield.

Yesterday's spectacular hijackings were a direct outgrowth, Israeli officials argued, of the Greek government's willingness to free Arab prisoners last month after a Greek Olympic Airlines plane had been hijacked and held as hostage. "Once this sort of blackmail becomes successful," said one

official, "there will be no end to it."

In this mood there was not the beginning of a willingness among responsible persons here to release any guerrilla prisoners held by Israel, as the hijacking organization is reportedly demanding. But diplomats said reports were coming too fast and disjointedly for anyone to be sure what was being demanded of whom.

So far, Israeli officials refuse to accept any responsibility for the three planes successfully hijacked yesterday—two of which had earlier straggled to Israel's Lod International Airport. They led the fourth unsuccessful hijacking of a jetliner of El Al, Israel's national airline, as proof that air piracy can be prevented if adequate precautions are taken.

'Crimes Against Humanity'

PARIS, Sept. 7 (WP)—Israeli Transport Minister Shimon Peres said today that the Palestinian commando organizations responsible for yesterday's four attempted air hijackings were preparing "crimes against humanity" and "must be stopped."

However, he said, "individual states and governments bore primary responsibility for the security of aircraft and their passengers."

Mr. Peres said that the Israeli government "had never" negotiated with "will never" negotiate with Palestinian guerrillas. He said the government "had decided to take measures to counter the ultimatum of the kidnappers."

The decision was reached in an all-day meeting of state secretaries of the Interior, Transport, Foreign and Justice Ministries.

He said the decision was made in agreement with Chancellor Willy Brandt and the ministers responsible for the matter.

Details Withheld

The spokesman declined to give details but said the Bonn government was "in close touch" with the governments of the United States, Britain and Switzerland, whose airplanes and citizens are also affected.

The three Arabs are being held in Munich for an attack on the passengers of an Israeli



AP

Pan Am Capt. Jack Fridy, pilot of hijacked jumbo.

bus because we could see tracer bullets and we were afraid they were shooting at us. I've never been so scared in my whole life. I thought it was all over.

"They'd come back to us and say things like if their demands weren't met, they were going to blow up the plane in two hours. They were going on with their philosophy and everything and really scaring people."

"It wasn't that we were nearly in Cairo that they promised they wouldn't hurt anyone. They were saying America had hostages of theirs and they were going to hold the plane until their demands were met."

"They had guns and grenades. They were pointing guns in your face and I know they had guns at the backs of other stewards. They were really pretty nice but it made you nervous because they had their fingers on the trigger."

"We served the passengers meals and drinks and tried to keep it as calm and as normal as we could."

Mr. and Mrs. George Dupont, of Miami, said they got away from the aircraft as soon as they could.

"Within moments we heard machine-gun fire," Mr. Dupont said. "We kept moving. This was followed by four explosions. On board the Palestinians wanted to know who we were and took our passports. It was actually almost like a comedy—a black comedy."

3 Hijackers Identified

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Three of the hijackers were identified by the Middle East News Agency as Samir Abdel Maguid, Mazen Abu Mehmed and Aly Sayed Aly, all in their 30s.

They were quoted as saying they timed nine dynamite charges aboard the plane when it was over Cairo and told the captain to hurry to a landing because they would go off in minutes.

Interior Minister Shauarawi and State Minister Sami Sharaf were at Cairo airport, where they are personally supervising investigations, the agency said.

Airline Representatives in Talks

Rogers Consults Nations Involved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers and his top aides met today in urgent consultations with the governments and airlines concerned in yesterday's hijackings of planes over Europe.

Sources said Israel, Britain, West Germany and Switzerland were represented in addition to the United States.

U.S. State Department sources said it was obvious the United States would do everything humanly possible to obtain the safe return of the passengers and the aircraft hijacked by Arab commandos.

The first concern, the sources said, was the safety of the passengers involved.

Mr. Rogers, who returned to Washington today from the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., met earlier at the State Department with Under Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson and Joseph Sisco, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Mr. Sisco's full staff also was at work today despite the Labor Day holiday.

Department sources said later that as far as they knew the demands being made by the guerrillas who hijacked the planes did not include any

demand for the release of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

They said that as far as the State Department knew the guerrillas who seized the aircraft were not those who were demanding Sirhan's release.

Administration officials, meanwhile, said today that they are "watching closely" the developments surrounding the plane hijacking and are keeping

contact "with all the governments involved."

Ron Ziegler, President Nixon's press secretary, said Mr. Rogers "is deeply concerned about" and following it very closely. "We would hope," Mr. Ziegler said, "that all of the governments who became involved, abide by the accepted international procedures in such cases and we are working with governments involved, urging them to do so."

To Let Law Take Its Course

London Ignores Demand To Release Girl Guerrilla

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The British government tonight ignored an ultimatum from Palestinian guerrillas to free a girl guerrilla and directed that normal legal consideration of her case be continued.

Officials said this was decided by Prime Minister Edward Heath and his chief ministers after a full day of conferences with security officials and legal experts.

At the same time, informants said the representatives of the countries involved in yesterday's hijacking of three jet airliners and an El Al plane between Amsterdam and London, will meet shortly in Washington to discuss the crisis.

The Washington meeting will be held despite the decision of the West German and Swiss governments to heed the ultimatum of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to release guerrillas held as prisoners.

Officials said the Front's ultimatum was received officially at the Foreign Office tonight.

Government spokesmen declined to release the text of the message, but informants said it demanded the release before Thursday of a Palestinian girl

guerrilla, unofficially identified as 24-year-old Lella Khaled, commando involved in the jacking of a Trans-World Airlines jet a year ago.

She was taken prisoner aboard the El Al plane yesterday when her male companion was shot dead. Tonight she is being held in a west London police station.

Ministers were tight-lipped and grim when they filed out of Mr. Heath's headquarters at Downing Street. Their decision, according to officials, was to continue normal legal processes to decide where to attempt hijacking took place. The British courts would be busy with trying her or whether Israel has the right to apply British courts for her extradition so that she can be charged before Israeli judges.

If the decision is that an attack occurred in Britain's space, then—barring a political decision by the government—Britain would be bound to take action to that taken by West Germany and Switzerland—would normally appear before a British court.

Mr. Heath called a secret meeting of his cabinet minutes on the hijacking crisis for tomorrow afternoon.

Attacked Jet Last February

Bonn Agrees to Release 3 Arabs Seized in Munich

BONN, Sept. 7 (AP)—The West German government agreed today to release three Arab terrorists as part of an international action to free the passengers of two hijacked planes held by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry announced that the government "had decided to take measures to counter the ultimatum of the kidnappers."

The decision was reached in an all-day meeting of state secretaries of the Interior, Transport, Foreign and Justice Ministries.

He said the decision was made in agreement with Chancellor Willy Brandt and the ministers responsible for the matter.

Details Withheld

The spokesman declined to give details but said the Bonn government was "in close touch" with the governments of the United States, Britain and Switzerland, whose airplanes and citizens are also affected.

The three Arabs are being held in Munich for an attack on the passengers of an Israeli

airliner in that city last February.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine had demanded their release as part of the price for not blowing up two hijacked airliners and the passengers down to Jordan during the weekend.

The three are El Hanafi, 24-year-old Egyptian, who is an arm when a hand grenade exploded during the Munich attack; Abder Rahman, a 21-year-old Jordanian; and Hani Mohammed, 32, another Jordanian.

During the attack an Israeli passenger was killed and two others, Hanna Maron-Roch and a leg. Twelve other passengers were injured.

Release Condition

Officials said the government would not free the three terrorists until it was sure the captive passengers would not be harmed.

West German officials said the releases were part of an international action to free hijacked passengers.

Jailed for Earlier Piracy

Swiss Will Free 3 Arabs To Ransom 155 Victims

ZURICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Switzerland will ransom 155 captives in a Swissair DC-8 jetliner hijacked to Jordan yesterday by freeing three Arab guerrillas from a Zurich jail, Foreign Minister Pierre Graber said today.

Mr. Graber said the exchange, decided on at two emergency cabinet sessions, will be arranged through the International Red Cross.

Later the decision also was formally announced by the government of the canton of Zurich, where the three Palestinians are serving 12-year sentences for their attack on an El Al airliner. But it could not have been made without the approval of the federal government in Bern.

In Geneva, the Red Cross said it had accepted the assignment. It instructed its chief delegate in Amman, Guy Winter, to negotiate the terms of the exchange with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. It said Marcel Naville, president of the Red Cross, will supervise the talks with the radical Arab guerrilla group.

The Red Cross Committee tonight announced that a special mission left Geneva tonight for Amman with instructions "to give assistance, without distinction of nationality, to the passengers and crews" of the two hijacked planes.

The three terrorists to be exchanged for the hostages are Mohammed Abdi el-Heiga, 24; Ibrahim Tawfik Yousef, 34; and their woman accomplice, Amena Dabbur, 22.

On Feb. 18, 1969, they shot up an El Al airliner about to take off from Zurich's Kloten Airport, killing a trainee pilot and wounding five other persons.

A fourth member of the squad, Abdel Mehsen, was shot on the runway by Mordet Rachamin, an Israeli security guard. He was acquitted murder charges.

In December a Swiss court sentenced the three to 12 years in prison. Although they are being detained, the Regensdorf Prison near Zurich.

WEATHER

	O	F	Cloudy
ALABAMA	21	70	Cloudy
ALASKA	19	68	Sunny
ARIZONA	24	75	Partly clear
ARKANSAS	29	84	Partly clear
CALIFORNIA	29	84	Partly clear
COLORADO	13	54	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	17	63	Cloudy
DELAWARE	22	72	Partly clear
FLORIDA	22	72	Partly clear
GEORGIA	22	72	Partly clear
IDAHO	17	63	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	20	69	Sunny
INDIANA	20	69	Sunny
KANSAS	20	69	Sunny
KENTUCKY	20	69	Sunny
LOUISIANA	20	69	Sunny
MAINE	20	69	Sunny
MARYLAND	20	69	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	20	69	Sunny
MICHIGAN	20	69	Sunny
MINNESOTA	20	69	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	20	69	Sunny
MISSOURI	20	69	Sunny
MONTANA	20	69	Sunny
NEBRASKA	20	69	Sunny
NEVADA	20	69	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	69	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	20	69	Sunny
NEW MEXICO	20	69	Sunny
NEW YORK	20	69	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	20	69	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	20	69	Sunny
OHIO	20	69	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	20	69	Sunny
OREGON	20	69	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	20	69	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	20	69	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	69	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	69	Sunny
TENNESSEE	20	69	Sunny
TEXAS	20	69	Sunny
UTAH	20	69	Sunny
Vermont	20	69	Sunny
VIRGINIA	20	69	Sunny
WASHINGTON	20	69	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	20	69	Sunny
WISCONSIN	20	69	Sunny
WYOMING	20	69	Sunny

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 10:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

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Egyptian Cabinet Weighs Foe's Stand

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Egyptian cabinet met tonight, with President Gamal Abdel Nasser presiding, and discussed the Israeli diplomatic campaign against Egypt and American support for this campaign, official sources said.

The cabinet decided that the aim of the Israeli campaign was either to give Israel more weapons or to provide it with a pretext for any action it might take, the sources said. The cabinet also discussed the general Arab situation.

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Airports Act To Intensify Security Net

Discussion in UN Is Urged by Pilots

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—European airports threatened their watch today for hijackers and terrorist bombs, while an international airline pilots' spokesman said the latest hijackings brought a "crisis as never before."

Capt. Charles Jackson, executive secretary of the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, said "We virtually have to give in to the wishes of the hijackers."

The federation called for hijacking to be discussed in the United Nations Security Council. It called for an international boycott of countries harboring hijackers.

Police armed with sub-machine guns today lined airports at Frankfurt and Rome. Nearly every other airport in Europe introduced stricter measures to prevent hijackers and explosive devices getting aboard airplanes.

Many airports already have metal-detecting devices to screen passengers for weapons before they board aircraft. Others insist on passengers identifying their baggage before it is loaded.

In Rome, 200 policemen guarded the airport, supervised by police chief Pietro Gull, who has first-hand experience with hijackers. He was held hostage by U.S. Marine Raffaele Minichello when he landed in Rome in November.

In Rome and Paris, parked El Al Airlines planes were guarded by carloads of police. At these and other airports, the Israeli planes are parked as far as possible from the terminals and from Arab planes. Airport authorities in Sweden and Belgium also said security precautions were being intensified.

At London's Heathrow Airport, security officers reviewed an anti-hijacking system that was used for the first time yesterday. Without giving any details, officials said the system worked very smoothly. They added that the latest hijackings have increased pressure for more guards at Heathrow, Europe's busiest airport, which is currently policed by 200 men.

At Athens Airport, the plainclothes police detachment has been doubled, passenger lists are being double-checked and suspicious-looking passengers boarding Middle East flights are undergoing close scrutiny, AP reported. The airport has been the scene of two hijackings and one foiled attack on an Israeli plane.

Airline officials said there has been no marked increase in the number of passengers canceling flights.

In Vienna, the El Al office said five persons had changed reservations from other airlines today, "because they feel safer on El Al now."

"After all," a spokesman said, "the hijackers on our plane were overcome. On the other planes, they were not."



WHEW—Leonard Shapiro of Monsey, N.Y., greets his wife and two children on their arrival in New York. The three were passengers on the El Al plane attacked by Arab terrorists over England. The jet's arrival ended a 12-hour nightmare for friends and relatives of the 148 passengers on the Tel Aviv-to-New York flight.

UN Fears a Total Collapse Of Jarring's Peace Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Fears of a complete breakdown in Arab-Israeli peace talks cast gloom over UN headquarters today.

Israel's decision to suspend its participation in the talks until Egypt rectifies alleged breaches of the Suez Canal cease-fire was viewed with particular concern.

The hijacking yesterday by Arab commandos of three Western jetliners and the abortive attempt to seize an Israeli El Al plane were expected to complicate the position further.

Israel UN Ambassador Yosef Tekoa was due to return tomorrow to New York from 12 days of consultations in Jerusalem. He will formally notify Gunnar Jarring, the UN mediator, of his government's decision to pull out of the talks.

The fear here is that unless Egypt withdraws the missiles it is accused of moving into the Suez Canal sector, the peace talks will collapse and Israel may even resort to a preemptive strike of the kind that succeeded in the Six Day War of June, 1967.

Israel's determination to protect itself was again underlined last week when Israeli forces launched a two-day sweep of Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon called an urgent meeting of the Security Council which on Saturday night demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

Although the withdrawal has taken place, the 15-nation council is to meet again tomorrow afternoon to take up Lebanon's demand.

Citing Early-1970 Pledges

IATA Aide Demands Jordan, Egypt Act

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (AP)—Knut Hammarhjold, director general of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), today urged President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan "to act against the perpetrators of the hijackings" staged yesterday.

Egypt and Jordan, together with other nations, earlier this year declared they would act against hijackers. Mr. Hammarhjold said at a news conference here.

"If those governments involved in this right now don't stick to their word, obviously there is going to be a credibility gap," he said.

"I was naive enough to believe what the governments were saying and signing. If the gov-

ernments show we can't trust them, we will have to decide what to do. We will have to decide in the next 24 hours."

He declined, however, to spell out what action would be taken if this time limit were not met. He also refused to release the text of his messages to President Nasser and King Hussein.

Mr. Hammarhjold, saying he is "pretty angry," prolonged a stopover in Hong Kong en route to an IATA passenger conference in Honolulu when he heard of the hijackings.

"I don't believe that hijackers should be set free. They should be punished," Mr. Hammarhjold said.

"To allow exchanges for hostages would be doing exactly what the Greek government did giving in to blackmail. It is the worst thing you can do."

Asked about the fate of passengers involved in yesterday's hijackings, Mr. Hammarhjold said:

"Those in Cairo are in the hands of the government. If they are not released it will be the end of civil aviation for Egypt. Egypt would not be able to have an international airline if it did not free them."

Boycott Is Possible

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—The International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, whose governing body meets here

tomorrow in emergency session, can effect a boycott of Arab states within 12 hours, its executive secretary said tonight.

Charles Jackson said the five-member governing body will meet to discuss the worst crisis yet caused by airline hijacking.

Mr. Jackson said the meeting was certain to discuss the possibility of a boycott, arming pilots or having armed guards on planes.

IATA Deplores Acts

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Commenting on yesterday's hijacks, an IATA spokesman said today:

"IATA's attitude continues to be that responsibility lies in the hands of international organizations and national governments to introduce legislation which would allow offenders to be apprehended and brought to trial and punished within the law."

Halaby Blasts Plot 'Against Air Travelers'

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The president of Pan American World Airlines last night issued a statement accusing Arab guerrillas of "conspiracy against air travelers of the world" in the hijacking and destruction of Pan Am's Boeing-747 jumbo jet.

Najeeb E. Halaby told newsmen after learning that the giant plane had been blown up in Cairo:

"Those responsible for this conspiracy against air travelers of the world have caused a wave of rage and resentment. We are asking the government of the United Arab Republic to take stern measures against these sky-jackers. This will deter others."

Mr. Halaby spoke after sending a cable to President Gamal Abdel Nasser urging him to ensure all steps necessary to ensure the safety of the 180 persons aboard the 747.

Israel Says Violations Continue

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (AP)—Arab guerrillas in Lebanon opened fire last night at the Israeli settlement of Migdalay Am in northern Galilee, the Israeli military command said here today.

No casualties were reported in the shelling.

The settlement, less than a mile from the Israeli-Lebanese frontier, has been a frequent target of Arab guerrillas in recent weeks.

The firing came 24 hours after an Israeli armored column swept through the Lebanese border area in a search-and-destroy operation aimed at Arab guerrilla strongholds in the region.

Meanwhile, in the occupied Gaza Strip, an explosion damaged the Israeli labor exchange in Khan Yunis last night, the military command said. There were no casualties in the sabotage blast.

Soldier Killed

One Israeli soldier was killed, however, and another wounded when their military vehicle hit a mine in the western Negev, the Israeli spokesman said.

The spokesman said the incident happened today near the desert settlement of Kibbutz, just outside the Israeli occupied Gaza Strip.

The spokesman said there was a decrease in Arab guerrilla incidents along the Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian fronts.

On the other hand, there were only 18 incidents compared with 51 the previous week.

In addition, the Virgin Islands will top off the biggest primary week of the year with the territory's first primary in history for governor, between two Democrats.

Florida also provides the main excitement in the contests for state offices. Flamboyant GOP Gov. Claude Kirk faces millionaire drug-boss Jack Eckert.

In addition to Florida, senatorial primaries will be held in Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin and Colorado. Georgia will follow Wednesday with its gubernatorial primary.

In the Florida senatorial race, Rep. Carmichael is generally rated a slight edge over Judge Carswell, the spurned Supreme Court nominee.

Judge Carswell has said little about Rep. Cramer, focusing his campaign on criticism of the Senate, repeating that he will raise the level of mediocrity in the Senate if elected.

In the gubernatorial race, Mr. Eckert has criticized Gov. Kirk's flamboyance and accused him of influence-peddling. He says Gov. Kirk has alienated Florida Republicans from Washington at a time when they could reap the benefits of a Republican administration.

A 3-Man Race

Another hot gubernatorial battle is in New Hampshire, where Gov. Walter Peterson, trying for a second two-year term, is running a neck and neck race with Meldrim Thompson, a law book publisher who has conservative backing. The Democrats are staging a three-man race in this heavily Republican state.

Arkansas will hold its runoff between former Gov. Orval E. Faubus and Dale Bumpers, a small town lawyer, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Faubus is heavily favored to win and face Republican Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, whom he defeated six years ago. Mr. Faubus retired after six terms and Gov. Rockefeller was elected twice to succeed him.

Cleaver Leaves Hanoi

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (Reuters). American Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver has left North Vietnam at the end of a three-week visit at the head of a U.S. "anti-imperialist" delegation. Hanoi radio reported yesterday. The delegation had visited North Korea before arriving in Hanoi. Its new destination was not stated.

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CORE Drops Advocacy of Integration

Racial Separatism Is Its New Objective

(Continued from Page 1)

Such a plan has been approved by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and is to be implemented here this week by the schools in the Mobile County system, the largest in Alabama.

But instead of elaborate and intricate zoning charts designed to create a racial ratio in the individual schools comparable to the overall ratio of Mobile (60 percent white, 40 percent black), CORE is proposing two separate districts. One would be predominantly Negro, the other predominantly white, with mutual transfer privileges.

Along Natural Lines

The two districts would be established along existing black-white neighborhood lines and would, in the words of Mr. Innes, "preserve the neighborhood school concept."

Victor Solomon, an associate director of CORE, said: "Mobile is an excellent example of an area where you have a stable, compact black community with schools staffed by blacks but run by whites. The blacks have no access to the source of control."

Under the new plan, the Negroes of Mobile, with a separate school district entirely their own, would be able to control it, Mr. Solomon believes.

Mr. Innes, 35, a former chemical research engineer, said the separatist plan produces true equality because it provides for autonomy and independence within both communities.

"People of a particular interest or ethnic background do things their own way," he said. "That's the way we do everything in our society."

The new plan is the first assault by CORE on what Mr. Innes describes as "the old, old, old, old" of the civil rights movement, including the NAACP, the group that has been the foremost challenger of Mobile's rigid maintenance of near-segregated public education for nearly a decade.

"For many years now," Mr. Innes said, "the NAACP has defined the legal issues without asking black people their opinion. We cannot let this domination by old-liners continue to lead black folks astray."

His Florida Opponent Has Edge

Carswell Bid for Senate Tops Primaries in 8 States Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Eight states hold primaries tomorrow with attention focused on Florida's battle between Republican G. Harold Carswell and Rep. William G. Cramer for nomination to a Senate seat the GOP expects to win Nov. 3.

Seven of the states hold gubernatorial primaries—Arizona, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Florida, Vermont, Arkansas and Colorado. Georgia will follow Wednesday with its gubernatorial primary.

In addition, the Virgin Islands will top off the biggest primary week of the year with the territory's first primary in history for governor, between two Democrats.

Florida also provides the main excitement in the contests for state offices. Flamboyant GOP Gov. Claude Kirk faces millionaire drug-boss Jack Eckert.

In addition to Florida, senatorial primaries will be held in Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin and Colorado. Georgia will follow Wednesday with its gubernatorial primary.

In the Florida senatorial race, Rep. Carmichael is generally rated a slight edge over Judge Carswell, the spurned Supreme Court nominee.

Judge Carswell has said little about Rep. Cramer, focusing his campaign on criticism of the Senate, repeating that he will raise the level of mediocrity in the Senate if elected.

In the gubernatorial race, Mr. Eckert has criticized Gov. Kirk's flamboyance and accused him of influence-peddling. He says Gov. Kirk has alienated Florida Republicans from Washington at a time when they could reap the benefits of a Republican administration.

A 3-Man Race

Another hot gubernatorial battle is in New Hampshire, where Gov. Walter Peterson, trying for a second two-year term, is running a neck and neck race with Meldrim Thompson, a law book publisher who has conservative backing. The Democrats are staging a three-man race in this heavily Republican state.

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25 YEARS LATER—World War II air combat aces from the United States, Germany and Japan got together for a friendly reunion this weekend. From left, Maj. Gen. Tamotsu Yokoyama, reunion organizer Don Volkmer of Dallas, German Col. Erich Hartmann, and Gen. James H. Howard, a Medal of Honor winner for aerial victories.

Nazi Ace Scores Hit Again At Reunion of U.S. Ex-Pilots

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7 (AP)—Col. Erich Hartmann, 48, Germany's top fighter pilot during World War II, who was credited by the Nazis with downing 352 enemy aircraft, attended a grand reunion of former American fighter pilots and crews over the weekend and found himself signing scores of autographs.

"He's the ace of all aces," said Chester Klier, 48, who piloted a B-26 bomber in raids over Germany. "He was an enemy of mine, but I hold him in high esteem."

In Mr. Klier's scrapbook, along with a copy of a flight log which records a Messerschmitt fighter shot down near Dunkirk, France, exactly 25 years ago, Col. Hartmann wrote: "Forget the bad times and look forward to the good times."

A man who identified himself as a gunner on a B-17 during 1943 said to Col. Hartmann: "You're not the Golden Boy, are you? We used to talk about somebody shooting down the Golden Boy." "I don't know that term," Col. Hartmann said.

Most of Col. Hartmann's kills were on the Russian front. He was, and still is, according to a book written about him, "the golden knight of Germany." He flew some 1,400 combat missions and was never wounded, but had to bail out or make forced landings several times.

Trim and athletic-looking, Col. Hartmann was one of the few among 400 persons attending the reunion to look as if he could still fly combat missions. After the war, he spent more than 10 years in a Russian prison. Since his release he has been an officer in the West German Air Force. He will retire Oct. 1.

Col. Hartmann and his wife, Ursula, watched a U.S. Air Force film showing bombing raids on Germany by Allied planes.

"We see now it was a mistake," Col. Hartmann said of the war. "We are through two wars. Our children can go around and visit all the places in the world and make friends. If people can understand each other, they can understand the problems."

"First and Last"

"Young people today don't like wars. They don't even like the military service. I can understand that."

One other former enemy pilot attended, Maj. Gen. Tamotsu Yokoyama. He commanded a squadron of 50 Japanese Zero fighters based in the Philippines which was credited with destroying 350 Allied aircraft. Retired at 62, Gen. Yokoyama is an aircraft historian and an expert on the restoration of planes.

The reunion, billed as the "first and last," was organized by Don (Baron) Volkmer, head of a Dallas manufacturing firm. He flew combat missions in a P-47 during the Battle of the Bulge.

An air show at nearby Alton, Ill., featured such World War II vintage planes as the P-51, Messerschmitt AT-6 trainer, a Lightning P-38, Corsair, Hellcat and Spitfire.

ICC Bars Rate Hike For U.S. Railroads

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has rejected a request from American railroads for a 15 percent freight rate increase. It also has ordered an investigation into the whole rate structure.

The boost would have added \$1.6 billion in railroad revenue and had been scheduled to start with an 8 percent rise Sept. 15 and 7 percent hike Nov. 1.

Disneyland Hit By 2d Strike

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 7 (UPI)—Disneyland was hit by its second labor walkout in a month yesterday when 48 members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees went on strike over a wage dispute.

A Disneyland spokesman said that jobs normally handled by the employees had been taken over by supervisory personnel. Another union, the American Guild of Variety Artists, has been on strike since Aug. 8. Since the AGVA strike started, 53 members have returned to their jobs and 29 are still out.

25% of Dockers Back in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 7 (UPI)—About one quarter of the 16,000 dockworkers who went on strike ten days ago for higher wages and better fringe benefits went back to work today, employers said.

Returning workers were being protected by large police forces and no incidents were reported. Though the employers said they were optimistic that the strike was fading, they also said inbound freighters were still being diverted to Antwerp and Hamburg.

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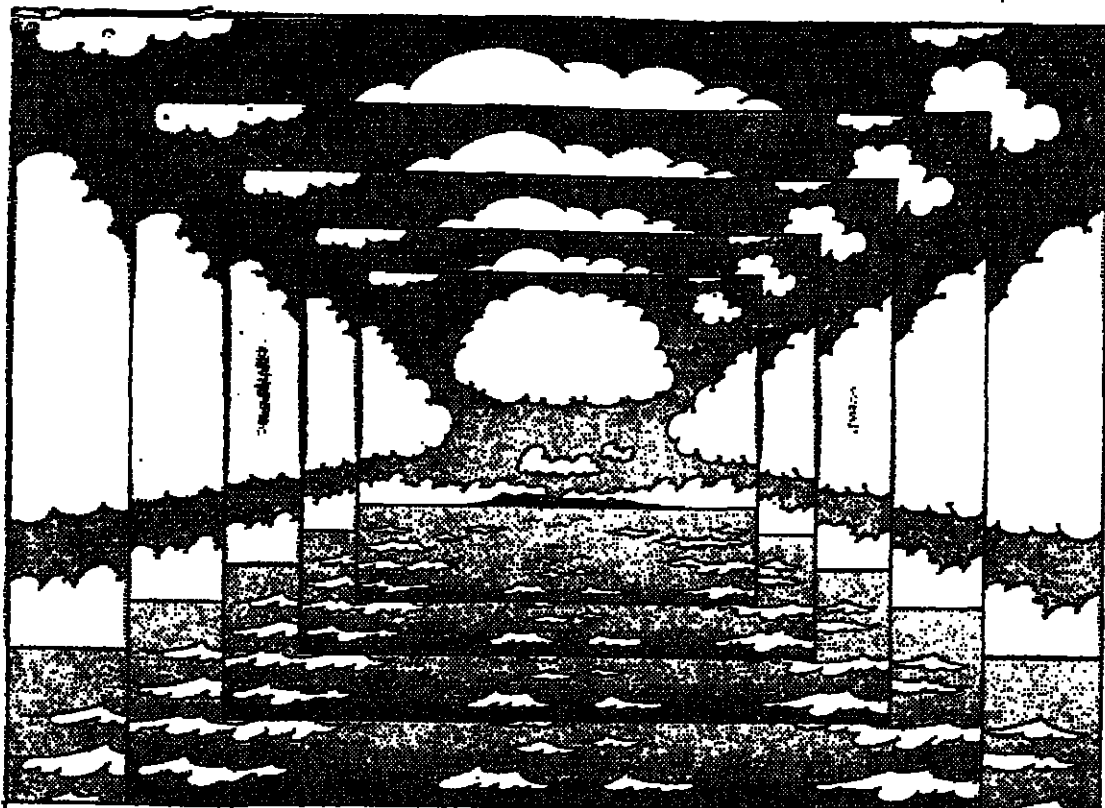
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Muslims Set to Buy Jets To Ship Food, Minister Says

By Thomas A. Johnson

ATLANTA, Sept. 7 (NYT).—A Harlem-based Black Muslim minister told the International Congress of African People here that his religious group owns thousands of acres of land in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and is negotiating to buy jet aircraft.

Delivering a "special message from Elijah Muhammad," the leader of the nation of Islam, Louis Farrakhan related Saturday some little-known facts of Muslim economics as an example of what black unity can accomplish.

The articulate minister, who brought rousing cheers from more than 4,000 persons packing the Morehouse College Gymnasium,

said the acreage is used to raise food to help make blacks independent of white commerce.

"We have fleets of trucks taking our produce across the country," he said. "And we are now negotiating for the sale of jet planes—707s and DC-8s—to move our produce faster."

The Muslim newspaper, Muhammad Speaks, has advertised in recent months for airline pilots, farmers, teachers, engineers and other professionals.

Mr. Farrakhan said blacks can never be free so long as they depend on whites for food. He noted that blacks "eat 90 million meals a day—that's 632 million meals a month." He said Muslim beef and mutton packing houses have been set up in Chicago to process animals from the organization's Southern farms.

The appearance of a Black Muslim representative at the five-day congress was a first for the series of annual meetings around the black power theme that began in 1966. Observers here are speculating that the Muslims may be interested in more formal alliances with other black groups or at least consider the congress very important to most blacks.

The enthusiastic response to Mr. Farrakhan was far greater than that accorded to any other speaker here. His style went easily from angry attacks on white racism and black hypocrisy to lavish praise for the black common man.

He often encouraged the audience to stop cheering and to listen to his words. He said that while "you love oration," it is far more important to work hard, and it is important that one never "talk ahead of his actual power to do. If you don't have the power to do, don't have the mouth to say."

4 Sought by FBI In Bombing Join Most-Wanted List

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The four young men charged with bombing the Army mathematics research center at Madison, Wis., have been added to the FBI's most-wanted list.

Fugitive warrants on charges of sabotage, destruction of government property and conspiracy were filed against the four last Wednesday. They were put on the "ten most" list Friday.

They are: Karlton Lewis Armstrong, 22, and his brother, Dwight Alan Armstrong, 19, reported to be admirers of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro; David Sylvan Fine, 18, who resigned as an editor of the University of Wisconsin campus newspaper last April and was linked by the FBI to Students for a Democratic Society; and Leo Frederick Bura, 22, a summer student at Wisconsin and a former member of its varsity rowing team.

They are accused by the FBI of the Aug. 24 bombing that killed a young physicist and caused an estimated \$5 million damage.

Federal officials believe at least two of the fugitives may be in Canada. On Thursday Donald Armstrong of Madison, father of Karlton and Dwight, said Karlton had told him in a telephone conversation he had not bombed the research center. The call apparently came from New York.

Bonn's Barzel Bids U.S. Keep GIs in Germany

BONN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Rainer Barzel, parliamentary leader of the opposition Christian Democratic party, today called on the government to do everything in its power to ensure "the continued and un-reduced presence" of American troops in West Germany.

Mr. Barzel, who returned yesterday from talks with President Nixon and other U.S. officials, said at a news conference that West Germany's security and freedom still depend on the presence of U.S. troops here.

"The German-Soviet treaty does not make the (West German) Bundeswehr or the (Western) alliance superfluous. I got the impression that there will be new financial questions in connection with the presence of U.S. troops here, but that this problem is predominantly a political one."

Mr. Barzel, who last week also met with British Prime Minister Edward Heath in London and with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in Paris, called for new West German steps to advance the union of Western Europe.

Serum Overcomes Body's Rejection Of New Kidney

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—An anti-rejection serum developed at the University of Minnesota has shown "phenomenal success" in its first full-scale use with transplant patients, according to the university's surgery chief.

Dr. John Najarian, who made the assessment, said he has used the serum at full strength in about 50 kidney transplant cases over the last eight months.

"Not a single one" has rejected the new kidney, said Dr. Najarian, though more than 20 of the cases involved cadaver-donor kidneys, in which the rejection threat is highest.

Dr. Najarian called the serum "one of the most encouraging things that has happened" in efforts to find ways of overcoming the body's natural tendency to reject a transplant organ.

He said the serum is a form of anti-lymphocyte globulin (ALG). It differs from others, he said, because it goes through a super-purification process. The serum is passed through an electrical field, a technique called electrophoresis. Like other ALG serums, it is derived from horse blood.

Mrs. Mitchell Lays Vietnam Blame On Fulbright

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Mrs. Martha Mitchell said today the Vietnam War "stinks" and if it were not for Democratic Sen. J. William Fulbright "we'd be out of it."

The outspoken wife of Attorney General John N. Mitchell made the blunt comment about Sen. Fulbright, whose re-election campaign she once threatened to defeat, during a flight with the presidential party back to Washington.

"If this country would stick together . . . if everyone felt a common cause in Vietnam, we would have been out 16 months ago and it makes me so mad I can't see straight," she said.

She said she felt Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was promoting the war because "he wants to promote himself."

Peace Corpsmen Sent Home After Protest on War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Eleven Peace Corps workers in Panama have been sent home following publication in the Panama press of their protest against President Nixon's Vietnam War policy.

A Peace Corps spokesman confirmed today that the director in Panama had ordered the 11 back to the United States, but said the fact they were opposing Mr. Nixon had nothing to do with the order.

He said they had violated a corps regulation against involving themselves in American policy through demonstrations or publication. The case has nothing to do with what the protest was about, he said, adding that the publication could have been in favor of the Vietnam policy and have been equally culpable.

In Washington, their case will be subject to appeal and it is possible they could be reassigned to other countries. The spokesman emphasized they had not been fired.

Greeks Charge 5 In Hashish Flight

HERAKLION, Crete, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Five Americans, arrested a week ago after a dramatic air chase across the Mediterranean, have been charged with the illegal possession, transport and smuggling of hashish into Greece.

The five were arrested when customs officials found about 1,455 pounds of hashish, worth \$3.6 million, in their twin-engine Convair-440.

The plane landed at the Heraklion airport to refuel after being chased from Lebanon to Cyprus and Crete by Lebanese, U.S. and British fighters. Police said the aircraft was heading for Naples and the hashish was destined eventually for Nevada.

Mud on His Face, But He Walks Away After Parachute Fails at 3,000 Feet

GRAND PRAIRIE, Texas, Sept. 7 (AP).—A parachutist bailed out of a B-17 bomber, plummeted 3,000 feet when his main parachute failed to open, and walked to a waiting ambulance.

Willie Ray, 29, of Monroe, La., landed virtually unscathed in thick mud along the Trinity River, about a mile from the airport.

Mr. Ray, one of about 30 parachutists performing yesterday in a two-day U.S. Air Force show of World War II fighters and bombers, said he planned to jump again today.

Thousands of horrified spectators watched while he plunged toward the ground, passing other parachutists as they drifted down slowly.

He said his main parachute failed to open and his reserve parachute popped out partially about 1,000 feet above the ground. All he suffered was minor scratches and bruises.

Mr. Ray said he didn't have time to get scared.

"It's not bad," he quipped, "but I don't want to do it every day."



DURING THE SIEGE—Roland Deporter, surrounded by his children and holding a shotgun, talks to journalists he let into his home during his battle with police.

Father of Ten Surrenders After Night-Long Siege

LYONS, France, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A 50-year-old father of ten surrendered in tears today after an all-night siege in his barricaded suburban home here during which seven people were wounded by shotgun blasts.

Police said Roland Deporter had surrendered to Marcel Albou, his superior at a nearby neurological hospital, and was taken to the hospital for observation.

The surrender came after a two-hour bargaining session with local officials during which Mr. Deporter's eldest son, Didier, 15, kept police at bay with a rifle and some of the elder children brandished toy pistols at an upstairs window.

Mr. Deporter barricaded himself in his home with his ten children late last night in a protest against high taxes and the social injustices of having to raise his family on his meager salary of \$130 a month.

Mr. Deporter surrendered to Mr. Albou after the latter had promised to pay back money withdrawn from his salary when Mr. Deporter stayed away from work for three weeks recently.

Pompidou Birds Stolen

VERSAILLES, France, Sept. 7 (AP).—Thieves broke into the presidential hunting preserve at Marly-le-Roi yesterday and stole 110 young pheasants being raised for hunts by President Georges Pompidou and his guests, the police reported.



FIGHT FANS—Pablo Picasso and his wife, Jacqueline, at the bullfights held in Fréjus, France, this weekend.

Embraced by His Weeping Mother

Aussie Boy, 8, Home After 6-Year Kidnap

PERTH, Australia, Sept. 7 (UPI).—An 8-year-old part-aboriginal boy, who was being trained in East Germany to become the "Prince Lumbumba" of Australian aborigines, was reunited with his mother today after a six-year abduction.

The tearful reunion, at Perth airport, ended a tug-of-war between a German woman who wanted to have bewildered Barry McKenzie educated behind the Iron Curtain and a part-aboriginal mother who simply wanted to have her son by her side.

The story began in 1964 when Barry disappeared from a Perth home where his mother, Mrs. Kathy Trimmer, placed him because she had to go to work.

He was traced by Australian external affairs officers to Frankfurt-on-Oder, East Germany.

Police believe the boy was taken out of Australia by two women who had earlier taken him from western Australia to the east coast of Australia for a "holiday."

According to West Berlin police, one of the women, who worked at the Perth Children's Home, settled in Frankfurt-on-Oder.

Mounties Capture Gunman Wanted for Eight Slayings

CRESTON, British Columbia, Sept. 7 (UPI).—A lumberjack suspected of killing seven persons, including four children, was captured yesterday. The body of an 8-year-old girl he allegedly took as hostage was found after his capture, bringing the murder-suspect toll to eight.

Dale Marie Nelson, 31, was captured in rugged country near his cabin, superintendent T. A. Stewart of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said.

Cathy Phillips, 9, was found shot to death in an area where Nelson had abandoned his car.

Supt. Stewart and five Mounties brought the handcuffed Nelson to RCMP headquarters in this town 10 miles from the Idaho border. The suspect was barefoot, bearded and slumped over.

Dogs found Nelson in rocky bush country, and Mounties surrounded the area, an officer said. When Nelson refused to surrender, a police dog named Count charged in and "bowed him over." Mounties quickly subdued Nelson.

Helicopter Used in Hunt

The hunt for Nelson had centered in the heavily wooded and mountainous Corn Creek area where his car and the knife-slash-ed body of a 7-year-old girl were found Saturday.

Heavily-armed Mounties used three tracking dogs and a helicopter in their hunt for Nelson, who bought 100 rounds of am-

munition shortly before the killing spree began Saturday at the small mountain homes of two neighbors.

Authorities said Nelson took the Phillips girl hostage after killing her parents and three brothers.

The string of slayings was discovered shortly after midnight when Mrs. Shirley Wasyk, 30, and her daughter, Tracy, 7, were found dead in their home a short distance from Nelson's cabin in the West Creston area.

An autopsy showed the girl was stabbed to death and her mother was either killed the same way or died of a cerebral hemorrhage, Supt. Stewart said.

Two Girls Escaped
A charge of non-capital murder was filed against Nelson yesterday in connection with the slaying of Mrs. Wasyk.

Two other girls escaped—one by running to a neighbors and the other by hiding in the woods. Their father, Alex Wasyk, a lumberman, was not at home.

The gunman then went two miles to the small clapboard home of Ray Phillips, 42. He shot Mr. Phillips, his wife, Isabelle, 28, and their three sons, Paul, 10, Bryan, 7, and Kenneth, 1, then took the pajama-clad Cathy as a hostage.

Several victims were stabbed and slashed with a homemade butcher-knife, apparently after they were shot, police reported. Supt. Stewart said Tracy Wasyk's body, which was taken from the Wasyk home by the killer after police arrived, was "badly mutilated." The officers left the home to warn neighbors after discovering the bodies.

Turks 'Damn' U.S. For Curb on Opium Poppies

ANKARA, Sept. 7 (AP).—About 5,000 peasants shouted anti-American slogans in a protest meeting today against a ban on opium poppy growing in Malaysia, a city in eastern Turkey.

Five people were taken into custody and charged with inciting to riot. The leader of the meeting was Attila Sarp, student chairman of the Reformist Youth Federation, a leftist group.

Several hundred onlookers stoned the police station, but riot police dispersed the crowd.

Turkey had reduced the number of provinces where opium may be legally grown from 21 to four. The United States government has been urging the curbs, claiming as much as 80 percent of all heroin which finds its way illegally into America originates in Turkish poppy fields.

Mr. Sarp told the crowd that Turkey had become "America's servant," meekly bowing to "American imperialism." He claimed 90,000 opium farmers were hungry because of the ban. The crowd joined him in a chant of "Damn America."



Barry McKenzie, 8, on arrival in Melbourne.

Family Status
Before the aircraft landed, Barry's mother said she was sure her son's name had been changed to Patrick.

Barry is one-quarter aborigine. He is named McKenzie because that was his mother's maiden name. He was born before she

married a white man named Trimmer.

This woman was always telling me Barry was a bright boy and should be named after Patrick Lumbumba, the first president of the Congo," Mrs. Trimmer said.

"She always wanted me to take Barry back to the western Australian goldfields, where I was born, so that he could become a leader of his own people."

Barry was picked up last week by Berlin police. In the company of a 54-year-old woman who recently crossed through the wall from East Germany.

Meets Brother
Australian Embassy officials and West German police Saturday took Barry to the airport for the long flight back home to his mother.

Today the slim and bewildered youngster snuggled into the arms of his mother.

"I'm your mummy, I love you," Mrs. Trimmer said. She then introduced Barry to his brother, Kevin, 4, whom he had never seen.

The mother wept with happiness as Barry gave Ivan 40 cents from a pocketful of coins Barry had brought home.

Broadcast Appeals for Backing

Hanoi Troops in Cambodia, Sihanouk Supporters Admit

By Arthur J. Dommen

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 7.—The National United Front of Kampuchea, the political arm of the Cambodian anti-government forces fighting in the name of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has declared for the first time that North Vietnamese soldiers are operating in Cambodia and has admitted that they have been responsible for minor damage to the country's ancient temples.

A broadcast by the clandestine front radio, monitored by the government here, also admitted that

North Vietnamese soldiers do not pay villagers for requisitioned food and often do not understand Cambodian customs.

The broadcast was made in the Khmer language on Aug. 28. It was in the form of an explanation to listeners and relied heavily on the authority of Prince Sihanouk, now in Peking.

"You may have seen North Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia," the broadcast began. "It appeared to Cambodians to 'support and understand' these troops, since 'they have come to fight in a place that is 1,000 kilometers from their home and they cannot know and understand our customs.'"

Referring to "improper behavior" by the North Vietnamese, the broadcast continued: "Please do not believe the rumors spread by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique [the Cambodian government of Premier Lon Nol and Deputy Premier Sirik Matak] accusing North Vietnamese of wanting to take over our country and enslave us."

It went on to explain: "The North Vietnamese soldiers came to our country to help us overthrow the government of traitors which has usurped power. Then they will return home. This they have already told us many times, so we have good reason to believe in their good faith."

"Before the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique usurped power from Prince Norodom Sihanouk there were about 40,000 North Vietnamese troops installed in Cambodia and you yourselves saw they did not harm a single person," the broadcast continued.

Damage to Temples

"Now that we need aid, North Vietnamese reinforcements have been arriving in our country every day. Therefore we have to help them in return for their aid. We must give them food without making them pay for it. They are poor and they do not have money to buy what they need."

"What they are doing for us is already sufficient payment and we must encourage them so that they will fight on along with us."

Broaching the subject of damages to Cambodia's ancient temples, the broadcast stated: "We cannot expect that the temples will remain completely unscathed in a time of crisis like the present. But rumors have exaggerated the damage. In reality only some of the North Vietnamese soldiers, because of their extreme youth, caused some minor damage and we cannot blame them because they are young and do not understand the historical value of these temples."

The broadcast indirectly acknowledged that Cambodians have a universal and deep-seated distrust of Vietnamese.

"The imperialists say they help Asia but this is only part of their scheme to take over control of the world. The people of North Vietnam saw this clearly. That is why they are fighting courageously in Vietnam and in Cambodia and they will return to their country as soon as the fighting ends. Therefore the more strongly we support them the faster they will go back to their own country," the broadcast said.

K. Los Angeles Times

Ky Is Urged To Call Off U.S. Speech

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (NYT).—Pressures are mounting on Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky to call off his appearance Oct. 2 at a rally in Washington.

South Vietnamese government officials fear that his visit to address a "March for Victory" rally would stir up anti-war feelings in the United States and embarrass President Nixon. Mr. Ky's aides reportedly told him this weekend that it would be tantamount to preaching to believers, with little chance of converting others.

Mr. Ky received a telegram yesterday from Dang Duc Khoi, his special assistant now in Washington, who reportedly urged the vice-president to cancel the speech. Informal sources said similar advice came from South Vietnamese Ambassador Diem in Washington.

Like the pressures, sources in Ky still planned to go with the visit, including a stop at the Air Force Academy in Dayton, Ohio. But, they said, he may Sept. 8 against the speech.

Mr. Ky received a telegram yesterday from the rally's sponsor, the Rev. Carl McIntire, who expressed hope that the vice-president still planned to speak.

Misgivings

President Nguyen Van Thieu, according to sources, has also expressed some misgivings over the journey. But Mr. Ky reportedly explained to the president that all he wanted to do in the United States was to promote the cause of South Vietnam and mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries.

According to Mr. Ky's associates, the trip was arranged directly between the vice-president and Dr. McIntire, the right-wing Protestant minister whose radio program, "20th Century Reformation," is broadcast over 600 stations.

Dr. McIntire, who believes that the Nixon administration is not pursuing the war with enough vigor, hopes to have a crowd of 500,000 people at the rally on the Washington Monument grounds.

Friends of Mr. Ky said the vice-president made up his mind to go after he met with Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who stopped here on Aug. 27 during his Asian trip. They reported that during a private conversation Mr. Agnew said he looked forward to seeing Mr. Ky in the United States soon.

79 Enemy Dead Claimed By Saigon in Delta Battle

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (AP).—South Vietnamese forces fought one of their biggest battles in recent weeks in the northern Mekong Delta and claimed to have killed 79 Communist soldiers, a government military spokesman said today.

The battle erupted yesterday 55 miles west-southwest of Saigon, when a government reconnaissance

company clashed with a force estimated as a battalion.

A battalion from the South Vietnamese 7th Infantry Division was flown by helicopter into the area and supported by allied tactical air and artillery strikes. Government losses were five killed and 13 wounded, field reports said.

Elsewhere the U.S. command said in a delayed report that an American F-105 jet fighter-bomber had destroyed a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun position five miles inside North Vietnam.

The strike by the F-105 Thunderchief came Saturday when the radar-controlled position made "hostile actions" against the plane, which the command said was flying in Laos at the time.

The pilot expended his ordnance with unknown results against the gun position, the command said. It said the position was about 21 miles southwest of Dong Hoi. The plane was not damaged.

The command cited the "inherent right of self-defense" for the plane's action.

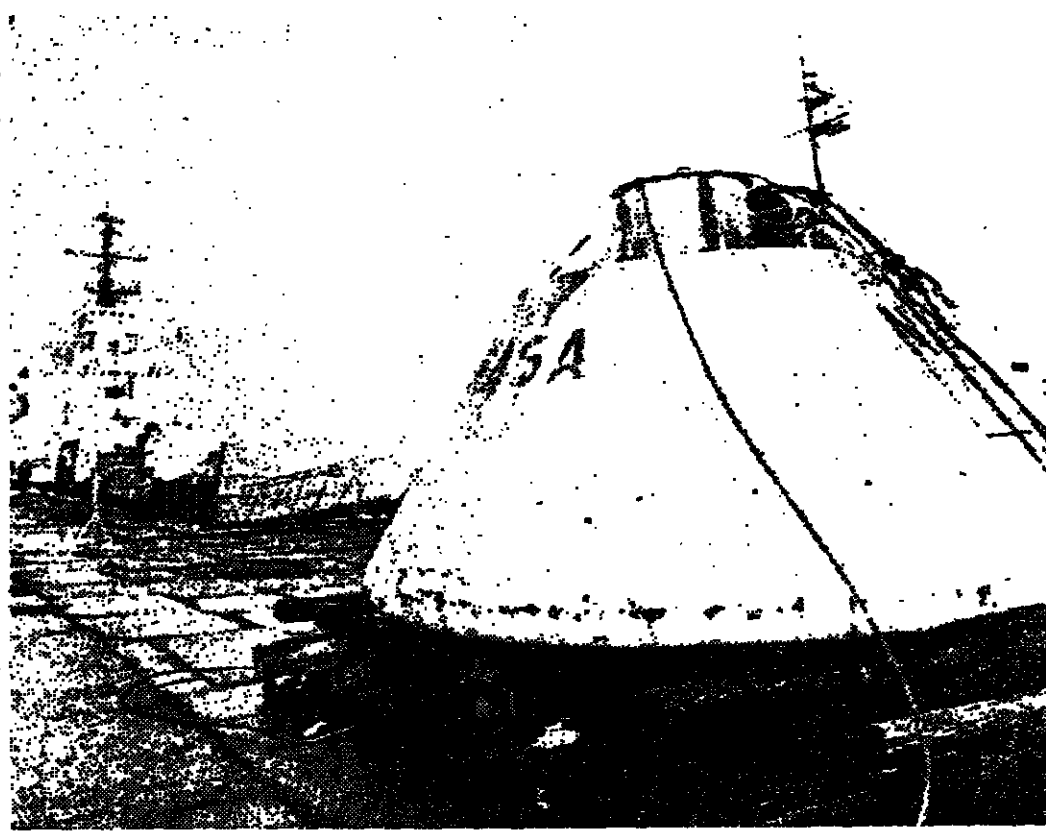
Meanwhile, only scattered ground action was reported across South Vietnam, with American forces killing 12 Communists while losing two killed and three wounded in fighting yesterday.

Two U.S. light observation helicopters also were reported shot down Sunday, one 14 miles south-west and the other 44 miles south-east of Da Nang. Three crewmen were wounded in the crash nearest Da Nang.

Accidental Attack Reported

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 7 (UPI).—U.S. helicopters killed one South Vietnamese soldier and wounded eight others in an accidental attack against government forces yesterday.

The U.S. command also announced it has cut the American troop level in Vietnam below 400,000 for the first time since early 1967. A spokesman said there were 399,500 Americans in the war zone as of Sept. 3, a reduction of 2,800 from the previous week and the fewest troops in Vietnam since Jan. 14, 1967.



RECOVERY SHIP—The U.S. icebreaker Southwind in Murmansk to pick up the training capsule used by U.S. scientists in the Apollo space program. The capsule was netted by Soviet fishermen in the Bay of Biscay off the French coast.

United Press International

The Rightists in Chile Refuse To Concede Marxist Victory

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7 (NYT).—As the first time that a Latin electorate has voted to exchange a capitalist society for a socialist one, the rightists in Chile refused to concede the victory of a Marxist candidate at the polls as final.

A statement made yesterday on behalf of the political parties and independent organizations that supported Mr. Alessandri, a former president running as an independent, noted that the process of electing the next president of Chile was not yet finished. Mr. Alessandri had the support of the Nationalist party, a fusion of the two traditional rightist parties, the Conservatives and Liberals.

Dr. Salvador Allende's narrow margin of 39,238 votes in nearly three million cast meant that his election must be confirmed by the Chilean Congress in a joint session on Oct. 24. Dr. Allende, 62, has at least 80 votes in the 200-member Congress, possibly outnumbering Mr. Alessandri's votes by almost 2-1. Radomiro Tomic, 56, candidate of the ruling Christian Democratic party, finished a poor third and has publicly congratulated Dr. Allende on his victory.

The conservatives' statement was the first since Mr. Alessandri, 47, lost to Dr. Allende, the Socialist candidate of a coalition of the left, in Friday's balloting. The statement, which was read by Enrique Ortuño Escobar, a former cabinet minister in Mr. Alessandri's government, did not commit the conservative parties to any definite course of action. However, it indicated that they might try to use legal and congressional means to keep Dr. Allende from formally becoming president for a six-year term beginning on Nov. 4. The statement was not signed by Mr. Alessandri and it was not known whether it had his approval.

"We appeal to democratic forces, to their representatives, and to the free men and women of Chile, who make up the immense majority, to unite to defend... the constitutional right to designate the president of the country," the statement by Mr. Alessandri's supporters said. Mr. Ortuño refused to answer questions after reading the vaguely worded statement.

Meanwhile, the residents of this capital appeared to be accepting the election results as normal. In other countries of Latin America, the outcome has been interpreted

He Laughed Before Dying

Tape Found of Conversation Between Mitroni, Slayers

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 7 (UPI).—A tape recording of an apparently cordial conversation between U.S. police adviser Daniel A. Mitroni and some of the terrorist kidnapers who killed him last month was found yesterday at a local shopping center.

The tape was found on a rear staircase of the shopping center by a UPI reporter after a telephone caller told him to look there for a "blue envelope with something of interest for you."

Mr. Mitroni, 50, was kidnapped July 31, the same day Tupamaros terrorists abducted Brazilian consul Aloysio Dias Gomide, 41. Mr. Mitroni was found shot to death Aug. 10, after the Uruguayan government refused to exchange him for all "political" prisoners.

Laughed on Tape

Mr. Mitroni's voice on the recording, identified by U.S. Embassy officials, was calm and he and his interrogators sometimes laughed together.

Mr. Mitroni denied in the recording that he had ever been connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. He said he believed the U.S. government must intercede in his behalf.

At one point one of the Tupamaros voices said in English: "My men had been watching you for three weeks and you used to park your car at the police station, where you had a parking space reserved."

Mr. Mitroni answered: "It wasn't for me, but for the others."

When the Tupamaros asked:

Russia Returns Apollo Capsule Fishermen Netted

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (UPI).—From

Russia with compliments, a wayward Apollo space capsule that is probably a practice dummy was returning to America today aboard a U.S. icebreaker.

William Harben, science specialist at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, observed the transfer yesterday of the capsule to the icebreaker Southwind at Murmansk and told embassy colleagues: "It's metal and it appears to be an Apollo mock-up capsule."

The official Tass news agency announced unexpectedly Friday that its fishermen had scooped an Apollo capsule from the Atlantic Ocean on an undisclosed date.

Wasps Kill 3d Person In France in 10 Days

PARIS, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Jacques

line Dorut, 37-year-old mother of three, died Saturday from a wasp sting—the third person to die of stings in France in 10 days.

A 25-year-old schoolteacher was also reported still in a coma after a wasp sting Aug. 25. Five children, attacked and stung five days earlier at Fontainebleau, were saved by intensive medical treatment.

Greek Resistance Units To Coordinate Efforts

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—Composer

Mikis Theodorakis and former Greek Minister Andreas Papandreu have met here to begin coordinating their two exile "resistance" organizations. Mr. Theodorakis announced today.

In a joint communiqué, the Greek Patriotic Front of Mr. Theodorakis and the Pan-Hellenic Liberation Movement of Mr. Papandreu said the first task was "to fight against American attempts to legalize and perpetuate the dictatorial regime imposed on Greece."

Voiced Admiration

Mr. Mitroni expressed admiration for the Tupamaros' discipline and for the Uruguayan police. The army and police have been conducting a search for his kidnapers and the two surviving victims.

But he told the kidnapers he disagreed "with what you are doing."

Elsewhere in the tape, a Tupamaro told Mr. Mitroni: "We don't want to kill anyone. We only kill when it is necessary."

But they confessed in the tape to the machine-gun murder in April of Police Inspector Hector Moran Charquero on a busy Montevideo street.

Two Uruguayan newspapers, El Pais and Accion, said yesterday that the Tupamaros are now asking for a \$1 million ransom for Mr. Mitroni and Mr. Gomide. No source was given for the reports.

3-Day Summit Of Nonaligned Opens Today

No Decision Yet on Cambodian Delegation

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of the non-aligned nations appeared today to have settled major issues for summit debate by their heads of government—but they remained bogged down on the question of Cambodian representation.

The ministers from about 50 nations met to prepare the ground for the three-day summit of political leaders of the so-called "Third World" opening in the Zambian capital tomorrow.

Their primary role was to polish up and agree upon the wording of a score or more of draft resolutions on a broad range of world issues to be presented to their leaders for discussion.

But disagreement over which of the rival Cambodian governments should be allowed to take a seat at the summit stalled progress.

Compromise Sought

Both the military government of Lon Nol and the government-in-exile of Prince Norodom Sihanouk want a seat. As the debate continued, there were signs that the problem would have to be temporarily shelved and that one compromise would be to keep both out.

Delegations representing the Lon Nol government and that of Prince Sihanouk have arrived here. Conference sources said this question, and the question of whether to allow the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong) to represent South Vietnam, would be referred to committees, thus letting the plenary session get on with major issues.

The question of the status to be given liberation movements is also likely to be discussed. The movements, many of them based here, want full membership in the conference, but sources said they were likely to be offered observer status, with the right to speak.

More heads of state arrived today, including Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, President Milton Obote of Uganda, President Makarios of Cyprus and President Suharto of Indonesia.

They will join other leaders, like President Tito of Yugoslavia and Indira Gandhi of India, at the summit village on the outskirts of the city.

Following preliminary sessions yesterday, the foreign ministers were meeting to put the finishing touches to a group of toughly worded resolutions condemning the policies of the white "racists" in Rhodesia and South Africa and seeking new forms of political and economic pressure to bring them down.

15 Western Physicists Caught In Moscow Air Travel Muddle

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP).—Fifteen frustrated and furious physicists from Britain, Italy and Switzerland, who were scheduled to attend the opening of a conference in Japan today, are stranded in the Soviet Union because of a bureaucratic muddle over their plane tickets.

The ten Britons, three Swiss and two Italians arrived in Moscow Saturday morning with a letter from the London office of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, instructing Moscow officials to issue the group tickets for Japan.

"But they had never heard of us and refused to hand over the tickets," said Prof. Geoffrey New of Queen's College, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

"With little food and many promises," said Prof. New, "we were shuttled around from airport to airport to hotels, our patience waning in proportion to our chances of ever getting to the conference."

The leader of the group, Prof. Stuart Ramden of Hull University, England, said: "This is a disaster. Even if we manage to get away today, we will have missed the first two days of the conference, which is held only once every two years."

"We sat for 13 hours on our suitcases at Moscow airport Saturday waiting for a late-night flight," said Prof. New.

"Then at the last moment, we were told there were no seats available even though we had our tickets."

Some of the group were scheduled to read papers at the opening of the four-day conference on quantum electronics lasers.

The group had arranged to fly across the Soviet Union because of Aeroflot's low fares.

"If we had known in advance what difficulties we would have, we would have flown by air."

The Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg published the column that Mr. Rowan sent from South Africa to about 180 U.S. newspapers, describing South Africa as "a night mare and a dream," "the embodiment of fear—more kinds of fear than most societies ever dreamt."

What made Mr. Rowan's visit so special—he traveled on to Kenya last weekend—is that he is a Negro, of tomorrow, dies by the injustices of today.

His observations raised no uproar in government circles, but there is a feeling that his visit represents something of an enlightened movement on the part of the government.

Mr. Rowan was astonished at actually being in "the land of apartheid," staying in white hotels, held at last and was surprised at meeting government officials and the treatment he received and the freedom of movement he was allowed.

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The Worsening Crisis

The Israeli decision not to negotiate until the missile sites built in violation of the cease-fire have been removed has deepened the Mideast crisis. While it can be justified in logic, it has weakened the Israeli diplomatic position in the eyes of much of the world without any apparent practical benefits. And, while it is still possible that talks can be taken up during the continuance of the truce, the prospects are dim.

Of more urgent significance, however, is the broadening of the crisis by, according to its own statement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The hijacking in one day of three planes, two American and one Swiss, and the unsuccessful attempt upon another—Israeli—with the destruction on the ground of one of the American planes, constitute an international dilemma of major proportions.

The first order of business was, of course, the release of the passengers and planes held by the hijackers. But whatever might be done in this direction was of a purely emergency and humanitarian nature. Beyond that lies the problem—common to every nation that flies planes across frontiers, as well as to every country that needs such flights for speedy communications—of breaking what has become a vicious and highly dangerous cycle. This is, first, the use of hijacking as a political weapon and, secondly, the use of additional hijackings to make good the failures, and to free those

taken in the commission of this form of piracy.

For the long haul, broad, strong, international agreements are an obvious necessity, however difficult it may be to put them into effect. For the present, the international community must recognize that the Popular Front has declared war upon it; that the Front has been able to operate because of privileged sanctuaries in Arab lands, and that those lands must be held responsible for these criminal acts.

Gunboat diplomacy is out of style. But economic sanctions, especially those directed at the air traffic of the offending states, are possible, just and essential. To withhold planes from airports in such countries, to deny air passage to their nationals, until effective steps have been taken for the punishment of the guilty and redress for the affected airlines and their passengers, are elementary steps.

This would require a broad agreement among the nations involved in international air traffic. But it is a plain fact that no nation flying commercial planes beyond its own borders, and none that want their mails, freight and passengers to use the international skies has a sane interest in blocking such accord. International law grew out of traffic by sea, born of the need to provide safe transit for innocent voyages. International law can break down unless similar principles are applied to the air.



MAUDLIN
"There Seems to Be Some Difference of Opinion on Your Strategy."

If the Middle East Cease-Fire Ends

By William Tuohy

CAIRO—If the Arab-Israeli peace talks break down and the cease-fire is abrogated the Russians are nevertheless unlikely to allow the Egyptian Army to cross the Suez Canal in force, qualified diplomatic sources here believe.

Fears have been expressed in Israel that the placement of Russian air defense missiles in the Suez Canal zone, in violation of the cease-fire agreement, may portend a maneuver to cover a major crossing attempt in the future.

The missiles moved forward are believed to be the refined version of the SAM-2 medium and high level ground to air rockets which are credited with shooting down five Israeli Phantom jets before the cease-fire.

But well-placed diplomats here are almost certain that senior Russian officers, who have a virtual veto over major Egyptian military operations, will disapprove a canal crossing involving any substantial number of troops.

The Egyptian Army is believed to have the mechanical ability to mount a large-scale amphibious crossing of the Suez Canal, particularly in one of the lightly-defended Israeli sectors.

But military experts here say that even if the Egyptians could move a substantial force across the canal under cover of darkness, they could not hold a Sinai desert fortress on the east bank without constant air cover.

Soviet Role

And since the Egyptian Air Force is still incomparably inferior to the Israeli squadrons, sources say, Egyptian air superiority would mean that the Soviets themselves would have to provide the planes and pilots for any such operation.

The Soviets, moreover, suffered severe losses the last time they tangled with the Israelis—on July 30 when four Russian-piloted, late model MIG-21s were shot down over the canal. Two days later, Air Marshal Pavel Kutshkov, chief of the Soviet Air Force, quietly slipped into Egypt, presumably to reassess the whole air defense situation there.

The Russians, according to high sources here, are extremely loath to involve their combat troops in Egypt.

Of the 10,000 to 12,000 Russian soldiers estimated in Egypt, about half are believed to be advisers to the Egyptian armed forces while the rest are in operational roles—pilots, missilemen, technicians, etc.

"The last thing the Russians want is to have to commit fighting units to Egypt," says one Western source. "Advisers yes, but combat troops no. Those missilemen on the SAM-2s in the desert are not at all happy about the assignment, exposed as they are to Israeli air power in the midsummer heat."

If the shooting war begins again, Israel's main concern will be the defense of the Bar-Lev line along the canal's east bank and the protection of the soldiers manning it.

The casualty rate there from improved, Egyptian-manned, Soviet-supplied artillery was the chief reason Israel launched air attacks across the canal which began in July, 1969. Before then, the Israelis had been content to retaliate with artillery and an occasional commando foray across the canal or the Red Sea.

In the last three months before the cease-fire, the Israeli Air Force conducted a withering attack on Egyptian gun emplacements in the canal zone. Should the cease-fire end, the Israelis could be expected to take out these sites again, as

well as the new missile batteries.

The Egyptians, it is reliably said, would dearly love to cross the canal and obtain a foothold in the occupied Sinai. But without proper air support, military experts say, even a successful crossing would be doomed to bloody failure because Egyptian forces would then be exposed in the barren Sinai to Israeli air and armored power.

One theory propounded here is that President Nasser's generals would like to cross the canal, dig into the Sinai, and try to hold on until the United Nations proclaimed a new cease-fire line including the reoccupied territory.

But however much this might appeal to the Egyptian high command, few observers here with any knowledge of the Israelis believe that Jerusalem would accept such

a cease-fire until the Egyptian bridgehead was totally wiped out. Western diplomats here continue to speculate that in the absence of an Israeli pre-emptive strike against the offending missile sites—which could cause Nasser to drop his peace-seeking efforts—the outlook may well be for the cease-fire to continue through the ninety-day period, and even be extended.

The Egyptians badly need the respite to repair their battered positions, sources say. And this end of the initial cease-fire period comes shortly before the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, a period when the Egyptian officers and soldiers are generally in a state of lassitude, and ill-prepared for serious military effort.

Thus, it is suggested, they would welcome a cease-fire extension.

Greece, 1970: A Status Report

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ATHENS—Three years after the military seized power, Greece remains politically anesthetized but economically doing better than ever. The arguments for doing business with the colonels are mounting.

Whatever the moral hesitations some Westerners may have about Greece's new authoritarianism, this reality is reinforced by other recent Mediterranean developments. A few of the key ones:

• The United States recently signed a controversial new military agreement with Spain, a country no less authoritarian than Greece today. Franco doesn't have International Red Cross representatives inspecting his prisons, talking without witnesses to political detainees, the colonels do.

• The trains-run-on-time type of stability the colonels have brought to Greece has given the economy a shot in the arm. Translated into political terms, this means the colonels can shop around for arms if U.S. military aid continues to be withheld.

• This stability contrasts with neighboring allied countries like Italy, which the colonels and their cohorts describe as in a stage of political chaos similar to Greece before they took over. The U.S. 6th Fleet can still visit Greece, but it can't go to neighboring Turkey, once a solid anchor of NATO in the Eastern Mediterranean, without provoking street riots. In fact, Greece is the only country in the Eastern Mediterranean where the 6th Fleet can call.

Washington appears to have given the most weight to the U.S. military's arguments that the colonels deserve support for strategic reasons. Even the once-hostile U.S. State Department appears to be coming around. Certainly a new atmosphere is evident in the U.S. Embassy here, where almost all key personnel have been changed since 1967, from ambassador on down.

The best guess is that Washington will end the military aid embargo shortly after the congressional elections in November. This means freeing what is left of the \$50 million worth of foreign aid allocated to Greece before the 1967 coup, and probably also a new aid program on a very modest scale. The colonels (in reality, ex-colonels now) will also be able to buy U.S. equipment again.

Added to this is a growing feeling that the colonels may be misguided, but they really aren't all that nasty. There were cases of misbanding and torture of poli-

Bernard Levin
From London:

It is beginning to be high time that Sleeping Beauty Heath was awakened by a kiss from the prince . . . trade union reform.

LONDON—One of the chief, and most insistently repeated, promises made by the Conservatives during the election campaign earlier this year was that they would do away with the "instant government" which Mr. Wilson was accused of providing. Well, that promise, at least, Mr. Heath has certainly fulfilled; the only trouble is that he appears to have replaced instant government with total paralysis.

His critics are despondently trying to argue that it is all deliberate; that Mr. Heath is a strong, silent man who realizes how disastrous were Mr. Wilson's constant involvements in every detail of public affairs, and realizes also that the prestige of the Prime Minister's office should only be thrown into the battle as a last resort and when it can make a material contribution.

It is an appealing theory, married only by the fact that under Mr. Heath's reign of detachment, the entire country is grinding slowly to a halt; complete chaos looms on the industrial front, the pounds sterling slides further and further towards yet another point of no return, and it cannot be long before people start to mutter darkly behind their hands that they didn't turn out King George in order to have him replaced by King Log. The British truth is that Mr. Heath does not seem to have the slightest idea what to do, and the reason for his silence is apparently that he cannot think of anything to say.

Kiss Is Needed

It is not, as a matter of fact, surprising. The continuing inflation of the wage-cost-price-wage spiral increases in speed and severity; the motorcar industry is almost paralyzed; throughout the country because of strikes, and there is now the threat of a major stoppage by municipal employees who undertake such essential work as collecting the garbage and operating the sewers. Unemployment continues to rise and is running at levels unprecedented for decades. Tory promises to stabilize prices are already being remembered with hollow laughter as they may eventually be commemorated with a laughing. Similar Tory promises to cut taxes (to do the Tories justice they never had any serious expectation of cutting taxes, knowing that to do so on any serious scale was

impossible without a fundamental reorganization of the entire economy) are being abandoned wholesale. In short, it is beginning to be high time that Sleeping Beauty Heath was awakened by a kiss from the prince.

There is only one prince in sight: trade union reform. It was on the rock of trade union reform that the Labor ship was wrecked. On June 18, 1969, Mr. Wilson's industrial relations bill was abandoned and exactly a year to the day after that he and his government were pitched out of office. Nemeses has rarely been so exquisitely symmetrical. A brilliant book has just appeared here ("The Battle of Downing Street" by Peter Jenkins) which gives a penetrating and exciting account of the fight put up and lost by Wilson to get some measure of control over the union anarchy on the statute book. What emerges beyond any possibility of doubt is the enormous contribution made to the Labor government's defeat by its failure to get its tiny, timid, tentative measure of union reform through.

A Chance

Enter, right, Mr. Edward Heath. Let us overlook the fact that his eyes are closed, his breathers stertorous and his posture is way bent. He has now the carriage, do what Mr. Wilson failed. Not, it must be said, that the successful passage of legislation will instantly, or even gradually transform the industrial slumbers; indeed, the only thing that would take place for a considerable time would almost certainly be a massive increase in the number of strikes. But legislation, if it were soundly framed and sensibly based, would do what must be done: it would alter our way of looking at the problem, and in the new light a new attitude would have a chance to emerge and eventually to grow.

The unions—meeting this week in conference—will take up an intransigent stance, believing that what they did to Mr. Wilson's bill they can do to Mr. Heath's. But they will succeed in killing Mr. Wilson's bill because his party in Parliament, and ultimately even his cabinet, was irreparably split. The Tories, on trade union reform, will have no such problems. If Mr. Heath were to act, decisively and soon, the unions would be left with only one agonizing decision to take: whether or not they should, for the first time since 1926, take industrial action in furtherance of political ends. I believe they will abstain from such a confrontation, particularly since they would certainly lose it, and even more because the bulk of the country—including huge numbers of their own rank and file—are massively in favor of reform (the Tories did, after all, win the election).

The battle will be painted as one between the humble workingman and the cruel bosses, out to bash his unions and cripple his bargaining power. The picture will be nonsense, and in any case Mr. Heath is supposed not to care about "images." But however cautiously and openly and reasonably he proceeds, proceed he must, and soon. The country can survive the present wave of strikes. In particular, sympathy for the motorcar industry should be re-established, as falling demand both at home and abroad means that the manufacturers are probably quite glad not to be piling up stocks. The country can survive inflation that is galloping away all around us. The country can even survive the shame of mounting unemployment. But the picture of a country, as falling demand both at home and abroad means that the manufacturers are probably quite glad not to be piling up stocks. The country can survive inflation that is galloping away all around us. 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The Downfall In Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Salon de la Boutique is a Now Salon. It gives the fashion clues for fall and winter.

Open since Saturday at the Porte de Versailles, the salon closes tomorrow night. Strictly for professionals, it groups 52 exhibitors, combining ready-to-wear, accessories and costume jewelry.

Unlike the Salon du Prêt-à-Porter, which will be held in late October with styles for next spring and summer, the mid-season Salon de la Boutique shows a cross-section of fall and winter styles. This gives small retailers a chance to catch up with the strongest current trends without sticking their necks out a year in advance. The manufacturers who exhibit at this salon are an interesting lot. They are high quality, semi-artisans who are equipped to produce fast and accurately. They have also had time to catch up with the counter-trends and what they are offering is a balled down version of next winter's sure successes.

Big and Brassy

A tour of the salon showed that, without any question, the look is long. There isn't a single short skirt in sight. Knickerbockers, even in dressy versions, are an outstanding success. Suede coats, à la Saint Laurent, are also going well. For evening, mild crepe and chiffon dresses, often touched up with colorful, sequin embroidery, are strong sellers.

In the accessory department, belts are the big item going—the bigger and the brasser, the better. Chokers are the newest addition to costume jewelry and the butterfly motif is everywhere.

Impressos, one of the largest accessory Canadian dollar choicers came in every possible kind of embroidered satin ribbons, rigid like shell or multicolored, African heads, Jamira, which supplies

with transparent pyrex jewelry, an idea picked up at Cardin's. Laurent's influence was strongly felt, where all bags and belts were belted. Stora House, a quality firm to Dior, used dull and shiny python and bags, an interesting change from

Sept. 7, new long look. Maurice Stora pointed out its long brought back wide cummerbund belts. "It must be worn right at the waist and no mobile on the hips." price "is going to be a major problem next spring. They are expensive and many women are like the idea of having to wear them day after night in order to be in style. Now, at the Salon Cloutier, a lively little firm run by three sisters, has come up with a wonderful alternative to boots. It is an ultra-long, heavily scattered sock stopping well above the knee. It



Françoise Montague's dog collars with matching earrings, bracelets and ring.

can be either finely meshed, trellised like a rattan chair seat or cut out with huge porpoises. Those fun socks come in fun colors such as purple and orange.

Fur Story

Fur houses have had to sidetrack in order to meet new fashion demands. Pierre Lanelle, owner of Monsieur Z., said that he is doing a big business with fur bands to lengthen the old fur coats. He has endless rows of red fox, gray fox or possum in six-foot long bands.

At Jerm's, another young fur house, the new fashions have resulted in an explosion of spotted (or stenciled) furs which look more amusing than solid-colored ones. The best one is calf, printed like panther with lacy fringes of reddish lamb. In the solid coat and dress department, Odette Pisanelli, who sells to Bloomingdale's and Saks Fifth Avenue, said that this salon confirmed the trend toward fluid dresses. "Until last April, we were having a hard time. Buyers, used to selecting stiff dresses on hangers, were slow taking the turn. Now, we have convinced them, with plenty of mannequins around, that the new, soft dresses look good on women."

The Salon de la Boutique is the first evidence at the consumer level that this is the biggest fashion revolution since Dior's New Look in 1947. This fall, wily-wily, women will have to start all over and from scratch.

3. European Women

Women's Lib—A Distant Rumble in Spain

By Jean McDonough

MADRID.—In the past ten years, the Spanish woman has leaped into the 20th century—and that despite her tradition-bound, patriarchal family. The evidence is, on the beaches and in the boleros, business and the arts.

As one Spanish advertising salesman put it, in a land where the bourgeoisie had its heyday and where machismo, that untranslatable Spanish word summing up "male-ness," is a way of life, there was nowhere to go but up.

Thus far, visible evidence that women are freer is found mainly in metropolitan areas. There, you see Spanish "ladies" (as opposed to "women") smoking, drinking (even whiskey), chewing gum and wearing the briefest bathing suits—if their husbands or fiancés are not around. Country girls are beginning to pick up city looks and ways, thanks to magazines, television and the movies.

Working

A decade ago, "nice" Spanish girls simply did not work. A typical father in a lower income group would have been more likely to lock his Sunday suit than to allow his daughter to take a job. This was called Spanish pride.

But now, Spanish girls from all social classes are looking for jobs as a way to get out of the house, earn money and meet more interesting men—at least in the cities and larger towns. And Spanish parents are grudgingly accepting a daughter's salary can also help pump out the family budget, severely strained by inflation.

In spite of a few cracks in the armor, women's liberation movements, divorce and legal abortion are as remote in Catholic Spain as the stars. Still, a group of Spanish women, mainly lawyers and writers, are beginning to tackle the problems of female independence by demanding changes in the Spanish legal structure.

Los derechos de la familia, a body of archaic legislation dating back to the early 19th century, was copied directly from the Napoleonic Code, and governs the family, marriage and the married woman's rights in much the same way as parts of the code (1871, Aug. 25) once controlled marriage and the family in France. Los derechos have come under strong attack from Mrs. Telo and others like her. Mrs. Telo, a wiry, attractive blonde lawyer, personally presented a petition to strike down the code to Generalissimo Francisco Franco a few months ago. The petition had been signed by other female lawyers and personalities. "Generalissimo Franco," said Mrs. Telo, "at least gave me encouraging words." The same petition was presented to the minister of justice and to parliament (the Cortes).

As Mrs. Telo explains it, "The Spanish woman has, in effect, the same rights as the male. But she loses them, once married. For instance, the *despacho marital* still exists in Spain. In practical terms, this means that a married woman needs her husband's written consent for: working, opening a checking account, obtaining a driver's license or passport, holding political office or taking a job—even when that "job" was part of an inheritance.

"A husband," Mrs. Telo explained, "can really make his wife's life miserable, particularly if the two are having marriage difficulties. Many times, this is when the Spanish woman (first) becomes aware of her lack of rights. Grimacing, she added, "Unhappily, the ordinary Spanish woman is unaware of her rightless situation before she steps into marriage."

Laws Under Study

Under Spanish law as it now stands, a husband can put his children up for adoption without his wife's permission. A man can also take a child born out of wedlock away from its mother. "These laws, happily, are being studied," Mrs. Telo pointed out. Spanish lawyers—women—are also trying to lower the age for female independence. Both men and women are majors—and able to vote—at 21, but men are free from parental jurisdiction at that age, whereas women remain under the legal control of the family until they become 23—unless they marry or join a religious order.

However, Spain, like France, has made some modifications in its *codigo*. For instance, the law has been changed to ameliorate the situation of the married woman who obtains a legal separation from her husband. She is for one thing, assured of alimony. The judge decides how much, according to the civil code states, to her husband's financial status and her own needs.

Now, women can provide against uncertainties by marry-

"We need to change the old laws first. The rest will follow..."

ing under the system of *separacion de bienes*, which permits each to retain material goods, such as land and houses he or she brought into the marriage, as well as income accrued in the years of marriage.

"But this law is still terribly unfair," Mrs. Telo emphasized. "A woman is not salaried when she is working at home as a housewife and mother. Therefore, she is short-changed when it comes to the final tally of who earned what during the marriage contract."

The legal alternative to the *separacion de bienes* is the *sociedad de gananciales*, more advantageous to the non-working wife. It provides that everything acquired after marriage belongs to both husband and wife, and will be split 50-50 in the case of separation.

In Spain, women are in the majority—6 to 4 in a population of over 31 million. The women born just before the Civil War—now in their mid-40s and early 50s—have learned to fill their lives with jobs. The men they might have married lie buried in Madrid, Guadalajara, Toledo—all over Spain.

Some have worked to buy their own little *Señor* (Flat, Spanish style), a terraced apartment. Others have emigrated to northern European countries where opportunities are greater and social prejudices against independent women fewer.

"This grates on the Spanish male ego," a government employee admitted. "Many men still consider a woman living alone as just an easy bedmate. Many women consider her as a prosperous prostitute."

The Students

Although Spain is far from having a radical feminist movement, women have taken an active part in student demonstrations and underground movements—sometimes, obviously, to be where the boys were. However, a number of them, allegedly involved in anti-government movements, have been jailed.

And many of these same women students are in open revolt against Spanish social mores. For instance, they question the wisdom of long engagements, stretching up to eight years, and object to the sexual double standard.

Sold one 18-year-old philosophy and arts student. "The guys try to persuade us (for the obvious reasons) that they are no longer Spanish in this respect."

But we all know that they will eventually marry the virgin back home or the girl with the most money. Brains are still not an asset."

Father Venancio Aranguaran, a Basque parish priest who works with young people in the Madrid area, thinks that the Spanish girl often loses her personality once she is engaged to be married. "The man takes over, and she must change her ideas, tastes, view of life to suit his own. It is a shame."

And the author Carmen Deven comments that the *machismo* (roughly, Spanish "he-man") defines a feminine woman as one who is sweet, innocent and ignorant of all things except those that involve his ego. If a Spanish woman has a profession, then she is considered asexual or a lesbian. The male will engage in conversation (with this sort of woman), she added, "but he will not particularly court an aware female."

Male Attitudes

"For instance," Miss Deven continued, "the male has his *tetulia* (cat's talk) in which women do not take part. When men see a group of females discussing something that does not concern the dressmaker or home, the remark among themselves is always the same: 'What that group of hysterical women needs is a good *machito*!'"

"The career woman is faced with difficulty in the man's world here," she went on. "At present she's terribly alone. Men go into a quiet rage when they realize that the Spanish woman has reached their (own) level. It's called *cruelty* (envy)."

During a recent international congress for women here, the Cortes passed a law granting women salaries equal to those of men. Previously, only very highly placed women—doctors and lawyers with private practices—could command equal pay. Some successful Spanish women use typically feminine tactics. Mrs. Julia Jimenez Muro masterminded a tremendously successful urban development of

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Theater

On the Fringe of Edinburgh

By John Walker

EDINBURGH, Sept. 7.—The Traverse Theatre Club is one of the two permanent and vital artistic centers in Edinburgh (the other being the gallery run by one of the club's original founders, Richard Demarco). This year, the Traverse forms a little festival on its own, with a repertoire of half-a-dozen plays, a late night show, and afternoon poetry readings.

Each evening, the club presents a free hour's show of entertainment from the Festival Fringe, including poets, singers, actors, and a gorilla playing a musical

saw, which provides a pleasant method of sampling the available talent. It has, too, a bar open long after 10 p.m., which makes it a rare spot in this city.

At least three of the plays being premiered at the Traverse are well worth a visit. One of them, "Straight Up" by Syd Cheate, is an extremely funny and wicked comedy. Another, Edward Brenton's "Fruit," a late night show by the Portable Theatre, is a savage and passionate play and the most shattering experience to be found in the festival.

Mr. Brenton, one of Britain's newest playwrights, has an enthusiastic following among the young, and many of his earlier plays are being given Fringe productions this year. In the past, he has depended heavily on a fine theatrical invective plus a stock of old vaudeville jokes and routines.

A Subject

In "Fruit," he has at last found a subject to engage his abilities. Mr. Brenton is shocked and revolted at the corruption in the world and forces, whether we like it or not, to share his feelings. The opening lines of the play contain his description of what is to come: "slanders, lies, torture, perversion in high places, vile plans in low places, a rotting beg of half-truths for the audience to throw their will."

Mr. Brenton writes uninhibitedly about a homosexual prime minister, a drunken ex-Labor minister, and an osteopath crippled by thalidomide. He ends "Fruit" with detailed instruction and a practical demonstration of the most effective way to make a bomb out of a milk bottle and some gasoline. The wonder is that Edinburgh seems untouched by the explosive impact of the play.

Mr. Cheate, in "Straight Up," explores more familiar territory, already mapped out by Joe Orton and N. F. Simpson: the rich fantasy life of an apparently ordinary lower middle-class family. Mrs. Sedley, both repressed and devout, full of a secular passion for her local priest, wears pad; sewn on the front of her apron. "Being a housewife and a Catholic, I seem to spend so much time on my knees," she explains.

Her husband, a minor bureaucrat, peers through binoculars at nuns undressing and nuzzles fantasies about young girls in black underwear. Their 15-year-old daughter, whom they

regard as a sweet and innocent child, is sexually precocious and promiscuous and a thief. The priest is a grasping man, only interested in raising money for a pygmy cathedral in Africa. The nearest to normality that Mr. Cheate allows is Ned, a young bank robber on parole, who lodges with the family.

Outrageous Convictions

Mr. Cheate has the courage of his outrageous convictions. Not only does Ned sleep with the 15-year-old daughter but he escapes retribution altogether, escaping at the end not only with the girl, but with \$3,000, stolen from a local convent.

After a brilliant and complex first act, full of surprises, Mr. Cheate settles for straight farce, full of conversations at cross purposes, sexual misunderstandings, and unexpected entrances and exits. But his wit remains sharp enough to be disturbing. And Antonio Pemberton gives a superb comic performance as Mrs. Sedley, confused and gawky, her toes curling and fingers twitching at the mention of sex.

Tom Mallin's "Curtains," also at the Traverse is a heavily symbolic study of a domestic triangle, two women and a man, with constantly shifting allegiances. There is much made of the phallic symbolism of the necktie. Indeed, the play turns upon a circumstance so unlikely as to make what follows unbelievable. We have to accept that an otherwise competent middle-aged man is incapable of tying his tie. The improbability apart, Mr. Mallin has an ear for domestic insult and manages a neat denouement that almost rescues his play.

At the Adam House Theatre, Stewart Conn's three short plays "Victims" are playing to undeservedly small audiences. Mr. Conn is not a man who compromises. He expects his audience to work hard. The plays, all brief, deceptively random conversation pieces, carry an uneasy air of menace. Mr. Conn saves to last his best play, "The Man in the Green Muffler."

Among the late night shows, the Pip Simmons Group provide a raucous and invigorating version of Chaucer's "The Pardoner's Tale" at the Crown, Lothian Street. The revues are a little disappointing, although both Oxford and Cambridge had audiences laughing at their undemanding, rather irrelevant sketches, presented with great skill and polish. Both shows, by the way, are graced by delectable girls—Maggie Scott for Cambridge, and Jane Myfanwy Davies with Oxford.

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Sterling Near All-Time Low; Session Quiet**U.K. Spends Reserves To Support Currency**

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Bank of England was forced to support the pound in the foreign exchange market here today to keep it from dropping to dangerous levels.

There was no indication how many dollars the state bank had taken out of carefully-boarded reserves for its support operation, but the move failed to produce a reaction.

Sterling, which has been declining steadily since the start of the election campaign in May, opened today at \$2.3819 against Friday's closing of \$2.3825.

But by noon the rate was down to \$2.3813—only one point above its lowest level reached during last autumn's international monetary crisis over the pre-revaluation floating of the West German mark.

It was at this point that the bank moved into the market. But despite the support operation, the pound closed at \$2.3813.

Trading stayed quiet, according to dealers, with New York closing at \$2.3813.

Sterling did manage to make some minor improvements against the Canadian dollar and against some leading European currencies, including the deutsche mark and French franc.

EEC, Comecon Sidestepped In Trade of Two Germanys

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 7 (NYT)—It was a bizarre item on the books that attracted the Dutch Socialist parliamentarian, Hans Vredeling, and led to revelations about a little-known aspect of West German trade with the East.

Mr. Vredeling, who was acting in his capacity as a deputy in the European Parliament at Strasbourg, the 1968 West German trading accounts in imports of sunflower seed from East Germany.

He became ever more curious on learning that sunflowers—which yield oil that is used mainly as feed for livestock—were not grown in East Germany.

Mr. Vredeling asked the EEC's Executive Commission where this oil came from, especially since the EEC had tried to exclude imports of the product from the East bloc.

German Route

The answer, in a highly technical written reply, was in effect, that the "East German" seed had gotten round the ban by exporting sunflower seeds to East Germany. These were then processed into oil and sold to West Germany under special trading rules between the two Germanys. Bonn considers commerce with East Germany as part of "internal German trade," which means that the East German products are not subject to EEC tariffs, quotas, levies or other

Export Firms In U.S. to Get New Hearing**Trade Bill May Bolster Power of Retaliation**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT)—A little-noticed section of the many-sided trade bill approved by the House Ways and Means Committee would give U.S. exporting industries, in effect, the opportunity to "put up or shut up" in their complaints about allegedly unfair trading rules and practices by other countries.

The section, amplifying a provision of present law, would give new authority to the President to retaliate, chiefly by import restrictions, against countries that restrict access for both agricultural and industrial products. The section has not been used to date, but the first hearing leading to possible retaliation is under way.

Among the several new provisions is one that would direct the President to take action not only if a foreign country unfairly restricts imports of U.S. goods by various kinds of non-tariff barriers, but also if the country provides subsidies on sales to third markets in such a way, in the words of the committee report, "that United States sales of competitive products to those other markets are unfairly affected."

Changes Asked

The administration had recommended some of the changes, including the dropping of the limitation to agricultural products. But the committee went even further than the administration had asked.

The new provisions are almost certain to be in the final trade bill, assuming one is enacted.

The committee also urged that industry bring its complaints to the government. The report said, "It is incumbent upon domestic producers to use the provisions of the law to fully and accurately inform the President when action is taken or contemplated by foreign countries in order that the President and those to whom he has delegated this authority may act promptly and effectively."

Of course a U.S. exporter of machinery is not helped much if, after he has established a legitimate complaint, the outcome is a higher tariff on imports of rugs or typewriters.

But the main purpose of the newly-strengthened section of the law is to give the United States leverage in trying to negotiate away the foreign barriers or subsidies concerned.



Paul Vincent

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Rothchild Bank president Paul Vincent has been elected to the board of directors of Diebold Computer Leasing Inc., U.S. parent of Diebold France and Diebold Computer Leasing SA, of which he is already a director.

Pierre Lagasse, managing director of Ford Tractor (Belgium), has been appointed Ford manufacturing manager, Europe. Jack Matherford succeeds Mr. Lagasse at Ford Tractor (Belgium). Ford also named Roger F. Wise managing director of Ford Industrial Equipment in Copenhagen.

D.J. DeCastro has been named director, agricultural products for the Europe-African region of Cyanamid International.

Harvey Hubbell Inc. has named Kenneth M. Cox vice-president in charge of European operations. Mr. Cox will continue to be responsible for company manufacturing facilities in England.

IOS Funds' Outflow

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Investors Overseas Services said today its 19 funds registered a net negative cash flow of \$35.9 million in August compared with a \$29.7 million outflow in July and \$36.2 million in June. Gross sales of the 19 fell to \$26.8 million in August from \$38.3 million in July and \$48.8 million in June.

IMF Hits U.S. Deficit in Payments**Says Rectification Is 'Most Urgent'**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP)—The annual report of the International Monetary Fund today called on the United States to "rectify" its heavy and growing balance-of-payments deficit.

According to the document, submitted by the executive directors, this is "the most urgent remaining task in the field of international payments."

The report also used strong language to register its disappointment in the progress of arresting the U.S. inflationary spiral and suggested that industrial countries generally needed new anti-inflation weapons, including "income policies" or direct attacks on wage and price movements.

No Comment

There was no comment on one key issue expected to be widely debated during the annual meeting that begins in Copenhagen on Sept. 21: The possibility of modernizing

the system of currency exchange. But a separate report on this issue, carefully discussing alternate ways of introducing a measure of flexibility into exchange rates, will be published next Monday.

This will serve to disassociate the comments, however tentative, from the IMF itself, until the powers-that-be in the organization—who now are split on the issue—make a policy decision.

In brief, the United States would like to create a modest degree of additional flexibility to avoid the traumatic flare-ups that typically surround changes in parities—as was the case last year, for example, in the up-valuation of the West German deutsche mark and the devaluation of the French franc. But many of the European countries resist any tampering with the current system.

Financial Calm

Despite the annual report's concern with inflation and balance-of-payments deficits (in the United States and elsewhere), it registered satisfaction with "a calming of financial markets last year," which it attributed to three actions that supplemented the realignment of European currencies:

- The establishment of \$3.4 billion in Special Drawing Rights (often called "paper gold").
- Provision for a \$7.6 billion increase in IMF quotas, increasing the potential size of the fund to \$28.3 billion.
- An agreement on South African gold sales to the fund (some \$307 million was sold during the first six months of 1970).

The creation of SDRs, hailed by the report as "a historic move," means that international reserves

are once again rising; and there will be an additional \$6 billion created in 1971 and 1972. The agreement with South Africa also adds a small amount of reserves, but more importantly removes what had been a contentious issue by effectively assuring a \$35 floor price for gold.

The report took note of "the remarkable improvement" in Britain's external accounts, but observed also that Britain had lately experienced sharply rising internal costs and prices.

In commenting on the growing Japanese trade and balance-of-payments surpluses, the report observed that one way Japan could reduce them would be by tariff cuts and abolition of import quotas. Japan's net imports, in relation to its Gross National Product, the report suggested, are "far below the average for all industrial countries."

Gaining in shares of the world export markets over the last decade are Japan, Italy, West Germany, Norway, and Belgium. The report showed, Exports by France, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Netherlands were at about the same percentage as before. The losers were the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Denmark and Austria.

Market Holiday

All U.S. and Canadian stock, commodity and financial markets were closed yesterday in observance of the Labor Day holiday.

Itoh Discussing Plant

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—C. Itoh & Co. said today it is negotiating the sale of a \$10 million integrated acrylic fiber manufacturing plant to Bulgaria. The plant, which would be supplied by Asahi Chemical Co., would include a mill capable of producing 12,000 tons of acrylic fibers annually.

Company Reports

Fuehrer International			Rapid-American Corp.		
Second Quarter	1970	1969	First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	114.0	102.4	Revenue (millions)...	1,051.3	858.1
Profits (millions)...	1.33	1.51	Profits (millions)...	1.6	7.44
Per Share	0.34	0.36	Per Share	0.16	1.35
First Half	228.9	202.3	First Half	2,277.3	1,812.3
Revenue (millions)...	228.9	202.3	Revenue (millions)...	2,277.3	1,812.3
Profits (millions)...	2.37	3.12	Profits (millions)...	2.37	3.12
Per Share	0.74	0.75	Per Share	0.74	0.75

Europeans Look for Profits In Deep-Frozen Car Wrecks

By Hans Stueck

DUISBURG, West Germany, Sept. 7 (NYT)—Like meat waiting its ultimate fate in the deep freeze, future generations of automobile wrecks are to be deep frozen prior to fragmentation by a novel scraping technique developed by a West German-Belgian consortium.

Nicknamed the "Tuch-scraper process," inch standing for international center for high-quality scrap—the technique was perfected jointly by Klockner & Co., Germany's largest trader in raw materials, and Cryogenic Liege, a major Belgian company.

The new method, already tested with satisfactory results in large-scale, industrial experiments in Belgium, makes use of the fact that extreme subzero temperatures greatly increase the brittleness of metals, enabling effective separation of valuable iron from less valuable nonferrous or light metals.

Heinrich Hiltbeck, a Klockner executive, said in an interview here that construction of two "Tuch" scrap plants, each with an annual capacity of about 60,000 tons, would commence shortly—one at Liege, Belgium, and one in Germany.

Higher Bulk

Mr. Hiltbeck said that the new technique, using temperatures of about minus 130 to minus 310 degrees Fahrenheit, yields an end product of much higher bulk weight than can be achieved with conventional shredders.

A high bulk weight for scrap means a low content of such unwanted light metals as copper, zinc or tin.

Japan May Buy Gold For IMF Quota Hike

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Japan will probably buy gold from the United States to pay part of its increased quota for the International Monetary Fund, Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda said today.

Japan's quota is expected to be increased from the present \$725 million to \$1.2 billion when the IMF holds its annual meeting in Copenhagen starting Sept. 21.

Mitsubishi Chemical Shows Earnings Gain

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Mitsubishi Chemical Industries reported today that after tax profits rose to 3.05 billion yen (\$8.48 million) in the half-year ended July 31 from 2.8 billion yen in the year-ago period.

Gross sales increased to 102.8 billion yen (\$285 million) from 89.39 billion yen in the 1969 period.

U.S. Subsidy Payments Hit \$9.77 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The U.S. government paid \$9.77 billion in subsidies to farmers, homeowners and businessmen last year, according to the Legislative Reference Service.

The subsidy total—almost half of which went to farm programs—was 70 percent above the 1960 figure.

The Department of Agriculture disbursed \$4.67 billion for such programs as price supports during the year ended June 30.

Business subsidies totaled \$1.36 billion, including \$702 million for operations of the Federal Aviation Administration; \$876 million for Coast Guard and \$294 million for ship operating subsidies, and \$194 million for the Army Corps of Engineers.

The net outlay was reduced somewhat, the report said, because some activities, including the Panama Canal, turned a profit.

Subsidy programs under the Housing and Urban Development department accounted for a net \$1.49 billion expenditure. The report estimated labor subsidies totaling \$842 million, with most of the money spent through the unemployment trust fund.

The service, in a study commissioned by Congress, defines a subsidy as a governmental payment, remission of charges or sale of commodities or services at less than normal price "with the intent of achieving a particular economic objective."

The definition omits such tax breaks as those afforded U.S. products protected under tariffs and similar laws. Also omitted are foreign aid and grants to state and local governments.

Fiat, Czechoslovakia Hold Talks on Autos

TURIN, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Officials of Fiat SpA held talks recently with the Czechoslovak Ministry of Industry on possible cooperation in construction of a car plant in western Slovakia, a spokesman for the auto company said today.

The spokesman added no definite decision has been taken by the Czech authorities. According to rumors in Czechoslovakia, authorities plan a plant capable of producing from 150,000 to 200,000 units annually with limited production to start in 1972. Fiat declined to comment on these details.

Japanese Shop for Raw Materials

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—With shopping lists in hand and virtually unlimited cash, Japanese businessmen and geologists are spreading out over the globe to tap the world's resources in order to feed booming home industries.

Looking for iron ore, coking coal, bauxite, petroleum, copper and other raw materials, the Japanese are active in Australia, Africa, the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia and South and North America.

Japan is almost entirely dependent on foreign sources for its raw materials—one of the factors that pushed the country into World War II.

Offices Set Up

To meet the demands of the present industrial boom, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has opened an overseas mineral resources development office which is to map out long-range development plans.

At the same time, plans were announced for a resources development planning center to help developing countries tap their natural wealth, as well as to provide Japan with stable supply sources.

Some 30 to 40 geologists and mineral experts will work out development projects and will provide free assistance for basic geological surveys at the request of developing countries.

Uncertain Sources

According to government officials, these moves have become necessary because Japan's supply of raw materials is becoming more and more uncertain for a variety of reasons.

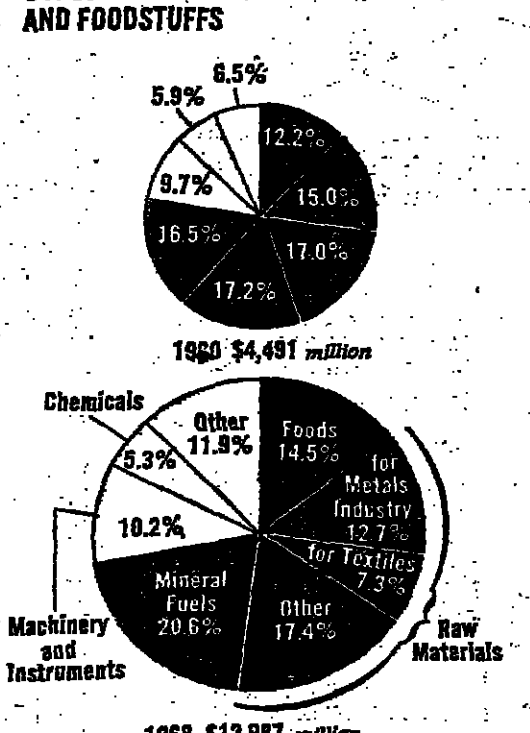
The monopolization of overseas resources by American and European capitals poses a "serious problem for Japanese importers, a spokesman added.

The Japanese government has virtually given up hope of developing further domestic resources, partly because of an acute labor shortage in the mining industry.

The aluminum industry, for instance, receives some of its bauxite supplies from domestic sources—and Japan is the second largest aluminum producer after the United States.

plans to spend about \$100,000 on prospecting this year, making a geological survey and sinking about 20 test borings.

The Japanese steel industry, expected to produce 95 million tons of crude steel this year, is studying the prospects for joint Soviet-Japanese exploration of Siberian coal mines.

THE BULK OF JAPANESE IMPORTS CONSISTS OF RAW MATERIALS, FUEL AND FOODSTUFFS

Source: MITI

will be \$6.7 million tons in 1975—representing an annual rise of nearly 11 percent since 1968.

A dozen Japanese petroleum firms are engaged in or ready to start the search for new oilfields in Canada, Africa, Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

A Japanese mission is now shopping for ownership interests in Canadian uranium, coal and metal ores. Japanese interests are already heavily engaged in the development of coal and copper resources in British Columbia, Canada.

Body Count On the Elysian Fields

